THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

WEDDING CAKES.

FANCY PASTRY & C

THE UNDERSIGN, HAVING OPENED A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONARY, on

Railroad St., New Brighton,

would inform the public that they are prepared to fill orders for Cakes, &c., for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, FAMILY USE, also, Oysters upon short notice, at satisfactory prices, and in a style unsurpassed by any confectionary establishments. Prompt attention given given to all orders from a distance. Their

OYSTER SALOON

is now expensively fitted up, is open for the accommodation of customers during the coming season.

GEO. SIEMEN & CO.

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Cepper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

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Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

apr'66-tf O. R. ANSHUTZ

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Oct. 6th, 1867, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:50, P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	645AM	930AM	215PM	200AM
Rochester	815	1040	335	310
Beaver	1033	1222PM	553	458
Alliance	1140	1107	630	535
Canton	1237PM	156	717	618
New Philadelphia	1257	216	736	635
Orrville	1143	255	813	708
Wooster	216	315	840	735
Mansfield	305	500	1014	907
Crestline	443	553	1045	935
Forest	600AM	610	1120	1000
Bucyrus	630	640	1150	1029
Upper Sandusky	708	720	1228AM	1105
Findlay	729	753	1258	1136
Lima	909	910	216	1248PM
Fort Wayne	1034	1020	330	152
Pittsburgh	1229PM	1115	520	309
Columbia	110	1230AM	604	415
Wilmore	303	124	654	502
Plymouth	360	225	751	600
Chippewa	435	357	927	735
Chicago	700	550	1120	920

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	720AM	1020PM	450PM	450AM
Chippewa	934	1225AM	627AM	700
Plymouth	1035	154	810	815
Warsaw	1123	253	901	907
Columbia	1219PM	346	944	1007
Fort Wayne	125	435	1039	1103
Van Wert	220	554	1136	1129
Lima	352	650	1231AM	257
Upper Sandusky	429	813	141	354
Bucyrus	502	858	206	424
Forest	538	315PM	244	511
Crestline	605	945	310	540
Galion	625	1005	330	600AM
Mansfield	657	1040	348	636
Wooster	810	1227	516	822
Orrville	907	1357	540	855
New Philadelphia	943	137	613	923
Canton	1004	176	633	1000
Carrollton	1100	255	720	1115
Alliance	1132	327	750	1149
Rochester	1254M	615	940	215PM
Pittsburgh	230	625	1045	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2:40 p. m; New Castle 3:40 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:30 p. m. Returning, leave Pittsburgh 9:00 a. m; arr. at N. Castle, 11:25 a. m; Youngstown, 12:30.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 5:45 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6:20 p. m; Youngstown, 7:20 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Oct. 6, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	820AM	1210PM	.....	345PM
Canal Street	831	1221	.....	356
Hudson	935	100	.....	510
Peninsula	1010	141	.....	546
Akron	1110	224	.....	649
Barberton	1141	252	.....	.....
Wadsville	120PM	410	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.		Accom
Wellsville	650AM	440PM		.....
Liverpool	1022	535		.....
Salineville	1115	615		715AM
Beaver Falls	1201PM	652		810
Rochester	1234	718		850
Canal Street	137	804		1002
Cleveland	150	815		1015

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Toledo	155PM	30AM	1050AM	.....
Bowling Green	303	605	1950	.....
Wauseon	501	733	1158	.....
Napoleon	540	820	140PM	610
Grand Rapids	550	842	202	645
Defiance	641	912	250	733
Hicksville	730	950	340	745
Edgerton	755	1025	350	910

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Edgerton	615AM	200PM	435PM	330PM
Bryan	725	305	545	445
Kunkle's Ferry	734	315	555	549
Hicksville	814	343	628	544
Defiance	845	420	710	620
Napoleon	950	520	805	.....
Wauseon	1112	630	912	.....
Toledo	1125	640	925	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves		Arrives
Philadelphia, 6:30 p. m.	Reverdy, 9:25 a. m.	
Island, 9:00 a. m.	N. Philadelphia 10 a. m.	

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are charged at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and all subsequent insertions 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to two lines of this type measured as a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged Twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Four hundred thousand men,
The brave—the good—the true—
In tangled wood—in mountain glen,
On battle plain—in prison pen,
Lie dead for me and you!
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Have made our ransomed soil their grave
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

In many a fevered swamp,
By many a black bayou—
In many a cold and frozen camp—
The weary sentinel ceased to tramp
And died for me and you!
From Western plain to ocean tide
Are stretched the graves of those who died
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

On many a bloody plain
Their ready swords they drew,
And poured their life-blood, like the rain,
A home—a heritage—to gain,
To gain for me and you!
Our brothers, mustered by our side,
They marched and fought, and bravely died
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

Up many a fortress wall
They charged—those boys in blue—
'Mid surging smoke and volley'd hail
The bravest were the first to fall—
To fall for me and you!
The noble men—the nation's pride—
Four hundred thousand men have died
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

In treason's prison hold,
Their martyr spirits grew
To stature like the giant of old;
While amid agonies untold
They starved for me and you!
The good, the patient and the tried—
Four hundred thousand men have died
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

A debt we ne'er can pay
To them is justly due,
And the nation's latest day
Our children's children still shall say:
"They died for me and you!"
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Made this, our ransomed soil, their grave
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

To the Union Soldiers—Address of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington—An Appeal for the Principles Defended on the Field of Battle.

Correspondence Ohio State Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1867.

I send you an earnest and ringing address adopted by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, last evening. Let no jubilant Copperhead deceive himself by thinking the soldiers of the country either defeated or discouraged. Do you remember after the second Bull Run? and the midsummer of '64? And shall we now be discouraged by a partial defeat? As before, victory must be wrenched from the very jaws of defeat, and the standard of liberty be kept forever uppermost. Three years ago the glory of Cedar Creek rested fresh upon the Union arms in the historic valley of the Shenandoah. That victory was literally organized from defeat by the genius of Sheridan, and won by the indomitable valor and undying *faith* of his comrades. To-day let us, soldiers, take that great result as our guide and encouragement.

ONE OF THE "COFFEE COOLERS."

COMRADES:—Our country is again threatened by the same political power that coinseled, treason and plunged the nation into bloody civil war.

The hand of the assassin has unmasked the treasonable spirit that shrank from open conflict in the field, and licensed new hopes for the accomplishment by the ballot of that which the armed hosts of rebellion failed to secure by the bullet.

The apathy of Union men in several of the loyal States has been seized upon by the enemies of the Government as a reaction in their favor, and the passions and prejudices of a portion of the people are appealed to to overthrow the legislative branches of the Government.

The men who fostered and defended the Constitution and flag of our country are charged by those who fostered and defended rebellion as being the enemies of that same Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. We are told that the war has closed, and that treason should be rewarded and not punished as a crime; that by the force of arms we have made our enemies in the field the same loyal citizens as though no war had been waged; that without guarantee or pledge rebels are entitled to the same exercise of political privileges which they enjoyed before the war; that we have no right to legislate safeguards for those whom we legislate to be free; that Senators and Representatives of even the rebel Congress shall be admitted to seats in our National Legislature; that the men whom you fought in the field and who were driven by your bayonets into the "last ditch," and who surrendered only when their powers of resistance failed, are fit to sit in an American Congress to vote or withhold the mites that now comfort the widows and orphans of the heroic dead, that our victory was not a triumph of principles, but of physical power alone, and that loyalty is no test of citizenship, but an unmeaning and despotic phrase; that the debt incurred by the war, in great part, for your services, pay, bounties, pensions, &c., should be repudiated; that no further bounties or pensions should be granted to sustain the disabled living, and that the fruits of victory that cost so much blood and treasure shall be transferred from the conquerors to the conquered.

By the war the enemy deprived themselves of certain rights and privileges and suffered or imparted their constitutional relations with the Government. They failed to succeed in withdrawing their territory from the Union, but, as far as constitutional law and Federal authority was concerned, they defeated its exercise until the force of arms compelled their surrender. They virtually overthrew the Constitution for nearly five years, and for that time successfully resisted the exercise of all authority unknown to this Government they assumed to have established. And it matters not whether they were in the Union or out of the Union, so long as they alienated themselves from the Government and resisted its authority, committed treason against its laws, its flag, and its soil, they disfranchised themselves of all claims to its protection.

They are conquered public enemies, and have no right to participate in State or National legislation without first obtaining the consent of Congress.

They have incurred disabilities, which must be removed before they can enjoy the rights of citizenship and the political privileges growing out of those rights, and have no moral or legal right to the restoration of any privileges or immunities lost by the war save what humanity alone would confer.—Did we find loyal State Governments in the rebellious States when the war ceased? If so, the supremacy of Federal authority restored them to their former relations with the General Government. If we found disloyal State Governments the residing power, certainly they were in conflict with the Constitution, and could not, without usurpation of its authority, be so restored. If the General Government had power to disband the disloyal State Governments, was there *any* State Government existing after such disbandment?

If there were no State Governments existing, were not their political relations with the General Government effectually destroyed, save the territory alone, which they could not remove, and in which the exercise of Federal authority is preserved only by the presence of the military forces of the Government? Thus possessing no rights under the Constitution or laws, justice demands that sufficient guarantees for their future conduct shall be given. Congress demands that their new constitutions for the restoration of their State Governments under the Federal Constitution shall conform to the spirit of the text.

That they shall not politically enslave the minorities that remained loyal during the war; that all men, as far as civil rights are concerned, shall stand equal before the law, and political privileges only be withheld by the will of the majority, or in punishment for crime. That no reign of caste shall abridge the rights of humanity; that freedom shall mean freedom and not servitude; and that every citizen, regardless of race or color, shall enjoy personal protection in their liberties by law and deed. That treason must and shall be punished as a crime.

To clothe our enemies with the panoply of political power is too dangerous an expedient to experiment upon in the restoration of this Union.

When they enter our national councils they justly demand an apportionment of the Government patronage. They will ask representation in all the various departments to an extent greater than what they enjoyed during the war, (and it seems almost that they could receive this now, if they made application with certain political pledges.) They will demand positions in our army and navy.

Would our army or navy be safe in their hands? We committed them to their care once, and we recollect with what honor and fidelity they served their trusts.

Who of you, fellow-soldiers, would like to serve under the chivalric Mosby, who stealthily scanned the rear of our armies to murder those who imprudently withdrew from the limits of camp or the strict line of march?—Who of you, noble sailors, would like to serve under the murderous pirate Semmes, whose courage burned unarmed vessels and destroyed our peaceful commerce on the seas?

These are no overdrawn pictures; for if these men are permitted to fill the high places of our Government, they will be realities from which we have just cause to recoil.—Would you trust them to command our armies? Would you trust them to command our navy? "No, never!" If, then, it be unsafe to place in disloyal hands the means by which we protect and defend our Government, by what process of reasoning can we submit to place the Government itself in the keeping of those whose hands are yet red with blood.—No, thank God, it will never be done.

The people are not yet ready to surrender their liberties. Too much sacrifice, too much blood, too much treasure, has been poured out for us to step upon the threshhold of our liberties and transfer our freedom to those whom we conquered in the war for its supremacy.

If rebels are admitted to Congress and to their share of public patronage, what higher endorsement will they need to recommend an applicant than the fact that he was foremost in the effort to destroy the Government they now seek to control.

The State of Maryland is to day guarding her despotism with a militia educated in the rebel ranks, while Kentucky sends rebel officers elected by rebel votes as her candidates that gave honorable service in the Union army. These are truths that cannot be denied.

In common with every patriot in this land, we desire to see our Union speedily and harmoniously restored. But it must be restored upon the principles which gave it birth—upon the teachings of its founders—and that tyranny and aristocracy shall not live, to subvert freedom and Democracy; that the civil rights of no man shall be abridged because the wisdom of God has made him unlike ourselves in color, that truth, justice, and equality shall reign and rule supreme. They are imperishable decrees of Heaven. We have in the party politics of the day two parties, known as the Democratic and Republican.

They have both asserted through their representative leaders in Congress, and out of it, their plans of restoration or reorganization.

The Democratic party asserts that by the supremacy of the Federal authority the States are already restored, and are entitled to representation in Congress.

The Republican party asserts that by the supremacy of Federal authority the States are made subservient to its authority and those who committed treason are amenable to the laws for their crimes and that the disloyal constituents of the South are not entitled to representation until they shall evidence, by word and deed, their renouncement of hostility to the Government, the Union and the laws and that they desire to resume their former allegiance by guaranties of their faithful adherence to the compact.

The Democratic party says that the forced surrender of rebels in arms has restored them to their political privileges under the Government.

The Republican party says that by this surrender they yielded only their military power to oppose, and by being found in arms against the Government, they deprived themselves of all political privileges under it.

The Democratic party says this is a white man's Government.

The Republican party says that this is a Government of the people, an asylum for the oppressed of every clime and nation, and in theory and principle based upon the equality of rights to all mankind.

The Democratic party says that the four millions of slaves who became free by the war should be left to the mercy of their enemies, who inaugurated rebellion to establish their perpetual bondage.

The Republican party says that these men were made free not by their own acts, and that humanity as well as the law demands that they should be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In fact, the Democratic party desires to secure by the aid of the rebellion, the political power of the Government, while the Republican party mean that it shall be confided to none but loyal men.

The Democratic party nursed treason in the cradle, and is the parent of its infamy and crimes.

The Republican party is the offspring of liberty—founded by the immortal Jefferson, defended by the blood of Lincoln and the three hundred thousand loyal hearts whose graves attest their fidelity to its principles, and whose triumphs decreed that in this country "the sun shall neither rise upon a master or set upon a slave."

The Democratic party lent its voice and its votes to aid and comfort our enemies in the field.

The Republican party sent its vanguards to the front, dealing treason the sword of justice and placed [illegible] upon the bulwarks of slavery.

The Democratic party declared the war a failure.

The Republican party made it a success.

The Democratic party was disloyal, shorn of its power—defeated.

The Republican party was true to the maxims of our independence, victorious in authority—triumphant.

The Democratic party denied the right of soldiers to exercise suffrage in the field.

The Republican party extended the privilege and *you* potently exercised it.

With whom, then, will you serve; with the vassals of treason, or with the defenders of universal liberty?

Will you follow the immortal Lincoln in his precepts, or the apostates of his teachings?

Did you fight to restore rebels to power, or did you fight to make them subservient to the law?

Was it a war to establish the geographical limits of the Government, or a war to establish its fundamental principles—human rights civil and religous liberty—"to make treason, odious" and a crime that ought to be punished?

If you were for a conquest of territory alone, go with the Democratic party. If you were for the defence of the inalienable rights of mankind, stand by the Republican party to-day.

If you are the victors of great principles, never surrender them to the tyrants you defeated.

Fellow-comrades, we are told that those who defended, maintained, and consecrated it with their blood are now the enemies of the liberties for which they have made their sacrifices.

But who are our accusers? What claim have they for political respect?

Were their homes illuminated at Union victories? Or did their hearts sadden at rebel defeat?

Did they offer to feed the starving garrison of Sumter? Or did they cry "You shall not coerce or subjugate our friends?"

Scan their names and see if they are not the same polluted scabs that have surfaced the sores of the nation for years—men whose names are unlettered among the heroes of the war, whose loyalty has rotted in the forgetfulness of the past, and but for the events of the last few months, would have passed to their political graves "unwept unhonored, and unsung." Inspired by the apostates of liberty, these men now seek to control the destinies of the Government. Their arguments are the same departures from truth, justice, and liberty that have ever characterized their political past. Schooled in the nursery of slavery, trained to bow submissively to its power, their vision cannot extend beyond the color of the men that have just escaped from the bonds of their tyranny and oppression. They plead to incite prejudice against color which God has has been pleased to bestow upon an unfortunate race.

They startle with assumed self-horror when they declare that four and a half millions of white voters are to be engulphed by less than a half million of colored. They can see nothing before their eyes but visions of black supremacy, and they clamor to rob the citizen of the means by which he can protect and defend his citizenship. They prefer white traitors to loyal black men.

To restore the Democratic party to power would be to restore rebels to power. The war, which has hardly ended, would be renewed and again fought even. Your bond and pension laws would be repealed. The national debt would be repudiated. The commercial prosperity of the nation destroyed, in fact, American liberty would receive a blow that would retard the civilization of the world a century in its progress. Anarchy and ruin would supplant the best Government of the earth.

Comrades, let your voices, your votes, and your influence be wielded in the same column of strength that is now led by the heroes of the war,—by Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Howard, Sickles, Geary, Logan, Schenck, and hundreds of others whose deeds are no less heroic or brave, and the power that now threatens to control by the ballot will be vanquished with less effort than the fiends of rebellion who failed by the bullet.

Your patriotism and valor saved the nation in its hour of peril, let not your apathy destroy the fruits of victory. The loyal men of the South look to your ballots as they did to your bullets to secure them the enjoyment of liberty and repose. If you are true, God's blessing will award your triumph, and crown our land with peace, quietude and prosperity.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

NASHY.

A JOLLIFICATION AT THE CORNERS, FOLLOWED BY A DREAM WHICH HAS SOME REFERENCE TO A RECENT POLITICAL EVENT.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
October 22, 1867.

We held, last nite, our formal jollification at the Corners, over the result of the Ohio and Pennsylvany elecshuns. It was a glorious occashun, and one wich wuz calkelated to cheer the long deprest hearts uv the down trodden Democrisy, wich it did. The church wuz gorgusly illoominated with candles, hung in festoons in the winders. Deekin Pogram, in honor uv the occashun, loaned us the yoose uv his two kerosene lamps—the pride uv the Corners—wich wuz arranged in a tabloo in front uv the pulpit, over wich was hung in peeceful folds, the two Confedrit flags, wich Kernel McPelter's regiment had borne in honor over myraids of ded Yankees. The survivin heroes of the Lost Coz in the visinity was present, attired in their solled uniforms, and everythin about the demonstrashun wuz as inspiritin as it was possible to make it. Short and pertinent addresses was made by the officials of the church, wich I wuz gratified to observe was a big vane of thankfulness thro em. Deekin Pogram shone with unwonted brilliancy and unparalleled devoutnes. He blessed the Lord for the mercy wich hed been vouchsafed us. The people of the North hed vindicated the Skripters, and hed bin weaned from their infidelity. Now he felt he cood wallop a nigger wunst more in safety, and put his foot onto the necks of the decendants of Ham, wich was ordained from the flood.—He felt thankful for wat hed bin done for us by Ohio and Pennsylvany, and he hoped for as much from Noo York. Shood Noo York complete the work so gloriously commens by Maine and Californy, and so happily carried forerd by Ohio and Pennsylvany, then he shood say "Now let thy servant depart in peese." If he should survive the joy of the occashun, he wood to wunst recapcher his niggers—sich of em as was still in the land of the livin—and redooce them to their normal condishen. We wood hold em by force, trustin in the result of the next Presidenshel elecshun to ratify wat he hed done. He shood to once buy up wat he cood of Confedrit skrip, for, bless the Lord, he felt now that the Lost Coz wasn't as much lost as he thot it was.

Other speeches was made, and the meetin, in a state of high hilarity, adjourned to Bascom's, wher we made a nite of it. I survived probably the longest of any of the square drinkers. Ther was those who held out longer by resortin to sich onmanly subterfuges as throwin their likker over their shoulders and takin lite drinks, but sich ain't for me. It looks, as it is, like a throwin away of the good gifts of nacher; a sacrificin of the blessins of life to a foolish pride Suthin I never will do.

One by one, I saw em droop and roll gently off the benches. Issaker Gavitt first, McPelter next, Bascom next, and finally Deekin Pogram, like a giant oak in a hurricane, tottered, rallied, tottered again, and finally fell; and I, feelin that my time too, hed come, went under likewise. I slept, and sleepin dreamed.

Methawt I was in a vast bildin constructid in the Orientile stile of arkatectoor, to wit: a roof supported by pillers. These pillers was labelled with the names of battles fot doorin the Revolushun and the last war with Great Britin, the strongest and newest bein ticketed with the battles fought doorin the late onpleasantniss.

"What struktur is this?" askt I of the janiter of the institooshun.

"The Temple uv Liberty!" ansered he promptly.

"Wilt show it me?" askt I.

"With pleasure sir," sed he. The present occupant of the bilden and he who now has control of it, is in an inner chamber. Woodst see him?"

"I woodst," remarked I, and he showed me in.

It was a peekooliyer seen. On the carpet on the floor was stretched the form of a giant-lyer in stature, broader across the shoulders, deeper in the chest, and possessin more indicashuns of strength and endoorance than any giant I had ever seen. His face was rather good lookin and noble, tho onto it there was an expression of wearinis and sadnis. He was fast asleep, and sleeping as a man does after a terrible expenditoor of physikle and mental strength.

"Who is this?" askt I of my gide.

"Republikanism!" sed he.

"Ha! Wat is them wich he holds so lovinly in his arms?" askt I.

"Them is the treasures of the Temple, of wich the okkupant thereof is ex-officio guardian. He has only part of em in his arms—ef yoo notis, ther are ten of of em under his heels."

I looked carefully, and notist that they was all labelled with the names of the States—those in his arms was those of the North, and the ten under his heels was them wich hed unfortunitly failed in their attempt to get out of the temple. From the heft of his heel onto them, it appeared as tho they were under a trifilin restrain. Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland he hed tightly gripped between his thumb and finger.

"Why sleeps he?" askt I.

"Exhaustion," sed he. "Sich a fite as he has hed to retane possession of this place! Four long yeers hev opposin powers attempted by open hostilities to dispossess him, doorin wich he was assailed at every pint, and for three years has politikle fite bin made onto him, doorin wich he has bin betrayed by them he sposed was his chosen and trusted friends.—Last year he hed a terrible conflict with em and wuz victorus, but the strain was too heavy onto him and he's bin asloep ever sence, re cooperatin. Besides some of his attendin physicians, in whom he hed confidence prov, ed to be quacks, and they dosed him with restoratives that, however good they might be, wunst, presisely the remedy for the time and they increased the stupor under wich he was laborin. Besides he was attackt with sore head, and in addishun to all this there was barnacles and vampires, and blood suckers of all kinds, wich farthur weakened him. Listin how hard he breathes.

And he was a breathin hard.

At this precise minit methawt the gide disappeared and there was a agitashun of the curtains of the chamber. Slowly they lifted up, and to my surprise I saw feachers with I recognized. Vallandygum peered in, and seeing that the giant was still asleep, come in on tip toe, beckonin others to follow. They come. There was Thurman of Ohio, Voorhees of Injiany, Florence, Sharswood and Jerry Black of Pennsylvany; Seward, Fernando Wood and Morrissey of Noo York, and Johnson, Pierce, and Bookanan, and the whole glorious company of marters. Cautiously they crept in and timidly ranged themselves about the sleepin giant and communed among themselves.

"That was too heavy a load for him to carry at his age," chuckled Ben Wood, pintin to an immense burden strapped to his shoulders on wich was written "Equality before the Law."

"Yes," sed Johnson, "but he wood hev got throo with it, but I tripped him!"

"It was I who put the stone down over wich he mostly stumbled," sed Seward in a whisper.

"To biznis!" sed Vallandygum. "Let us git wat we kin afore he awakens," and he and Thurman slily fingered away Ohio, doin it without disturbin him much. He did groan slitely, and moved uneasily. Sharswood and Jerry Black very adroitly slipped Pennsylvany out from under his arm, and again he started up restlessly, and sunk back into his slumber agin.

Emboldened with this, Fernando Wood and Seymour attempted to steal away Noo York wich was the piller onto wich his head rested, and while they was manooverin it made a terrible noise, as if he was in agony.

"Its the death rattle in his throat!" piped the ten States under his heels, strivin to release themselves.

"Its the death rattle in his throat!" shrieked they all, throwin off all stealth and each grabbin a Stait.

In an instant the scene changed. They hed overdid it. The giant awoke and springin to his feet, glared fiercely onto em.

"The death rattle is it!" sed he in a voice of thunder. "Ha! ha! you mistake the snorin of a hard sleepin giant for the death rattle!—What hev I done? Sleepin so long and knowin all the time that assassins lurked around me." Shakin the barnacles off he laid about him freely. He pitched Fernando and Seymour out head over heels, and one sweep of his right arm disposed of Pierce, Bookanan and that pack, and then missin Ohio and Pennsylvany, he observed Vallandygum and Sharswood, makin off with em. Utterin a howl of rage he sprang after em. Two leeps sufficed and he wrenched the States from their grasp, not, however, until Vallandygum had bit a thunderin slice out of Ohio, and Sharswood one nearly as large out of Pennsylvania.

At this pint I awoke. The mornin sun was sending her brilliant beams thro the winders of Bascom's. Around me lay the prostrate forms of Deekin Pogram, Bascom, Captain McPelter, Issaker Gavitt and the others who hed bin with me the nite afore. They was a sleepin and a snorin as peacfly as men ever did. The doors hed bin left open, and the villagers—the early birds who are alluz around ketchin the worms—hed collected at the door. They did not vencher in, not knowin how sound asleep we was until—as one of em told me afterwards—he hed seen a hog belonging to Bascom walk in the open door and root among us, gruntin approvinly, as tho it reminded him of his childhood's days, wich indeed it did, as he hed alluz bin fed at a distillery—and then satisfied that we was trooly asleep, they walked in and helped themselves to refreshments at the bar. Turnin em out quietly with a stingin rebook for their dishonesty in takin advantage of one helplis as Bascom was, I emptied the contents of his drawer, and sekoorin it in my boot, lay down as though I was asleep, till they should awake. In an hour he awoke and diskivered that he hed bin gone thro.

"Who cood hev done it?" sed he.

"My dear friend," sed I, "you was injoodishus enuff to leave yoor door open—see ther!" and I pinted to the villagers a reelin thro the treet. "They're virtuous but yoo put their integrity to a test wich it coodent stand. There was too much pressur to the square inch on their consciences, and they collapst. Let it be a warnin to yoo. I don't know that I cood hev resisted it hed I awakened first.—And I awakened the Deekin and helped him home, stayin with him of course to breakfast.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

(Wich is Postmaster.)

A Reco in a Thunder Storm, After Dark.

We doubt if there is on record a more perilous race than one in which the late Hiram Woodruff bore a conspicuous part, and now appears as the narrator. We find the account in a late number of "Wilkes' Spirit of the Times:"

"In 1843 Dutchman was brought to New York and again placed in my charge. Our first race that season, and it was the last season the old horse trotted on the turf, was against Americus and Lady Suffolk, two mile heats, in harness, over the Beacon Course.—Bryant drove the Lady, Spicer Americus, and I Dutchman. Dutchman won the first heat, Americus the second, and Dutchman the third. Lady Suffolk was third in all the heats. In a week or ten days thereafter, we went three mile heats, in harness, over the Beacon Course, and it was a tremendous race of four heats. The first was won by Dutchman. The second was stoutly contested, but Americus won it. The third heat was more hotly contested than the latter two, and resulted in a dead heat between the old horse and Americus. Lady Suffolk was now ruled out for not winning a heat in three, and the betting was heavy, Dutchman having the call. The long summer day had drawn rapidly to a close. At the same time the heavens were overcast, and with fading gleams of dim, yellow light, the sun sank into great banks of clouds. They mounted higher, and seemed to lie like a load upon the weary earth.—The heat was intense, and not a breath of air stirring to break the ominous repose. With the last flicker of day, the swift scud began to fly overhead, and the seeming solid clouds to tower up and come on like moving mountains. It was dark when we got into the sulkies, and, soon after the start, the storm burst upon us with a fury I have never since seen equalled. The wind blew a hurricane, and the pelting rain fell in torrents, as though the sluices of the skies had opened all at once. Nothing could have overpowered the mighty rush of the wind and the furious splash of the rain; but the dread tremendous rattle of the thunder!—it seemed to be discharged right over our heads, and only a few yards above us.—Nothing could have penetrated the thick, profound gloom of that darkness but the painful blue blaze of the forked lightning. I could not see, in the short intervals between the flashes, the faintest trace of the horse before me, and then, in the twinkling of an eye, as though the darkness was torn away like a veil by the Almighty, the whole course, the surrounding country, to the minutest and most distant thing, would be revealed. The spires of the churches of Newark, eight miles off we could see more plainly than in broad daylight, and we noticed that as the horses faced the howling elements their ears lay flat upon their necks. Between these flashes of piercing, all-prevading light, and the succeeding claps of thunder, the suspense and strain upon the mind was terrible. We knew that it was coming so as to shake the very pillars of the earth; but we rode on, and, until it had rattled over our heads, we were silent. Then, in the blank darkness, as we went on side by side, we would exchange cautions.—Neither could see the other, nor hear the wheels nor the stride of the horses, by reason of the wind and rain.

"'Look out, Hiram,' Spicer would say, 'or we shall be into each other.'

"A few strides further on, and I would sing out:

"'Take care, George; you must be close to me.'

"Now the noise of the wheels and the tramp of the horses could not be heard in the roar of the wind and the patter of the rain, and yet our voices could be, and were. For a mile and a half, in the very crater, as it were of the volcanic war of the skyey elements, we went side by side. Then the Dutchman lost ground. The track was clayey, and he having on flat shoes, began to slip and slide at every stride. Americus gradually drew away from him, and, when I reached the stand at the end of the second mile, I stopped. I have seen a great many summer storms in my life, and have been out in not a few of them, but of all that I remember, none quite equalled in terrific fury and awful grandeur, that which burst over the Beacon Course just as we began that heat. Spicer says the same."

DURING the late bathing seasons, a pompous individual walked up to the office of a seaside hotel, and with considerable flourish, signed the book, and in a loud voice exclaimed, "I'm Lieutenant Governor of ——." "Flint doesn't make any difference," says the landlord, "you'll be treated just as well as the others."

A FRIEND informs us of a fat, blooming widow who keeps a millinery shop in New Orleans, who has buried seven husbands, and is now about taking an eighth one to her ardent bosom. Her first husband died in a foreign land; the second 1849 in this city; the third lived till 1852; the fourth died the following year; the fifth in 1857; the sixth in 1858; the seventh lived till 1864. Since this time the widow has lived cold and lonely.

THE 5th Ohio regiment, which once served under General Lander, have given a gold bagde of the Twelfth Corps to his widow, who is now playing in Cincinnati.

A POOR seamstress in New York, who makes pantaloons for eight cents a pair, was kicked out of doors a few days ago by her brutal employer, because she refused to take twenty-five cents for four pairs.

The Beaver Argus.

P. O. WILSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., November 13, 1867.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE was voted upon in several States during the present fall, and defeated in every one, save Michigan, where it is reported to have been sustained by a small majority.

—Later advices from Minnesota indicate that the negro suffrage proposition was carried in that State at the recent election by a majority of about 2,000. The majority for the Republican State ticket is in the neighborhood, of 5,000.

QUITE a number of our Lost Cause cotemporaries, in building their political pyramids, have included the State of West Va. They "crowed," so far as that State is concerned, before they were "put of the words." The official returns show that the ex-rebels instead of gaining anything in West Va., have suffered a material loss at the recent election, the radicals having held their own in the House of Delegates, and gained two in the Senate.

THE Lost Cause men in this vicinity are much elated on account of the Unionsts losing New York and New Jersey at the recent elections. Take it cooly, gentlemen! The Unionists lost Bull Run, Big Bethel, Chancellorsville and Chicamauga, but they brought you up finally at Appomattox. As the fight resulted at that time, so will it result again.

GEN. GRANT appears to have flanked A. J once more. The latter got frightened a few days ago at the appearance of a few colored militia companies, altogether numbering, some 300 men, in Washington City, and ordered Gen. Grant to disband them as being "unauthorized by law." The General issued an order at once disbanding *all* military organizations in the district which were unauthorized by law. This went further than the President intended, for it took the arms out of the hands of both the Fenian and Schutzen Corps, and thus in "trying to damage the negroes the President has aroused the ire of the men whom he especially delights to honor."

THE war in Italy is over. It was brought to a close by the defeat of the Garibaldian army and the capture of its chief. On Sunday the 3d inst., Garibaldi with 8,500 men and two cannon, left his camp near Monte Rotondo, to advance to the attack of Tivoli, which was held by the Papal troops. He found the latter to the number of 6,000 men, posted in strong position, and supported by artillery.—The Pontifical troops immediately fired with their batteries upon the approaching Garibaldians. A desperate conflict ensued, which lasted forty-five minutes, when Garibaldi retreated. The battle was renewed at Monte Rotondo. The insurgents fought with great obstination and kept up the conflict at this point for two hours and a half, when, exhausted and overwhelmed, they gave way and were utterly routed. Four hundred and fifty insurgents were killed and nine hundred taken prisoners. No idea as to the number of wounded can be ascertained. The total loss of the Papal troops was two hundred killed and wounded.

Garibaldi and his son were both captured and the elder taken as a prisoner to Spezzie. He claims to be a citizen of the United States, and demands his rights and privileges as such under the law of nations.

IT was charged during the campaign, by the Republicans of western Pennsylvania, and not denied by the Democrats, that the Central-Railroad company, was doing its utmost to secure the election of Shunkwood. The evidence of this was found in the fact that while the Republican State Convention arrayed itself squarely against the interests of the Monopoly by the passage of a free railroad resolution, the Democratic State Convention omitted to act upon that question in any shape or form. "Those who are not against us, are for us" thought the Pennsylvania Central and from that time forward it was palpably evident that whatever influence the monopoly had it was thrown against the Republican and in favor of the Democratic party of this State. Through that influence our candidates for the State Senate in the Blair District were defeated, and copperheads elected. And it was only a few days ago that a prominent Pennsylvania Central man published a card in one of the Pittsburgh papers, in which he unwittingly admitted that Judge Williams' defeat was the result of the opposition of the Directors of the Monopoly to his election. Let it be understood then that the Republican party not only fought the Democracy at the recent election, but the Pennsylvania Central railroad besides.

State Treasurer.

In another column we publish, at the request of the friends of Mr. Connell, an article from the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, containing some statements relative to the State finances which are made the basis of an argument in favor of the gentleman named for the office of State Treasurer. It is perhaps, unnecessary that we should say that Mr. Connell is not our choice for that office. In our judgment the selection should be made from the Western part of the State, and we are of the opinion that Gen. Irwin, of Beaver county, is the most proper candidate in the field. We do not pretend that Mr. Connell has not the requisite qualifications,—we know Gen. Irwin has and we might enumerate, in addition many reasons why he should, and we believe will be preferred. The people of Pennsylvania have proclaimed for a Free Railroad Law. The Republican party, in State and county conventions, on the stump and by its presses, has solemnly declared for it; and we have no idea that by their very first act the Republicans in the Legislature are going to give the lie to all these professions, or that they will improve the first opportunity to violate all these pledges. Mr. Connell, as Senator, was a steady and uncompromising opponent of the Free Law and the champion of the Monopoly. On the contrary, General Irwin is and ever has been a faithful friend to the free railroad principle. He is identified with those portions of the State most deeply interested in a Free Law, and if there were no other, he should for these reasons be the choice of Republicans in the Legislature.—*Pitts Commercial, 12th.*

THE ELECTION.

THE results of the elections on the 5th inst were not as favorable as we expected they would be. Our majorities have been reduced in most of the States in which elections were held on that day, and in two that last year went Republican, we have been beaten. The result in the ten States that voted on Tuesday of last week is substantially as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS.

This State has given a Republican majority of about 25,000. There have been considerable Democratic gains all over the State.—The Legislature is largely Republican, but the members chosen are generally opposed to prohibition. The citizens of the State will therefore be allowed to drink liquor under certain restrictions for two years more.

The following State ticket (all Republicans) is elected:

Governor—Alexander H. Bullock.
Lieutenant Governor—William Claflin.
Secretary of the Commonwealth—Oliver Warner.
Treasurer and Receiver General—Jacob H. Loud.
Auditor—Henry S. Briggs.
Attorney General—Charles Allen.

WISCONSIN.

Although there have been considerable Democratic gains in this State, there is no doubt that the following Republican State ticket is elected by at least five thousand majority:

Governor—General Lucius Fairchild.
Lieutenant Governor—Wyman Spooner.
Secretary of State—General Thomas S. Allen.
Treasurer—William E. Smith.
Attorney General—Colonel Charles R. Gill.
Bank Comptroller—Colonel Jeremiah M. Rusk.
State Superintendent—A. J. Craig.
State Prison Commissioner—Henry Cordier.

The Legislature is largely Republican, at usual, which secures the election of a Radical U. S. Senator in place of J. R. Doolittle, who betrayed his party and became one of Andy Johnson's tools.

MINNESOTA.

This State has given a reduced Republican majority, probably not over 3,000, electing the following Radical State ticket:

Governor—William R. Marshall.
Lieutenant Governor—Thomas H. Armstrong.
Secretary of State—Henry C. Rogers.
State Treasurer—Emil Munch.
Attorney General—F. R. Cornell.

In the Legislature there will be a decided Radical majority, which renders certain the election of a staunch Republican in the place of United States Senator Alexander Ramsey, formerly of this State, who has also, on several occasions, betrayed his party and adhered to Johnson's policy. The days of these weak-kneed Republicans are numbered.

KANSAS.

In this State the Radicals have elected a majority of the Legislature, but the Constitutional amendments striking the words "white" and "male" out have been defeated—the latter ignominiously. The Republican majority in the State will be about 7,000.

ILLINOIS.

The elections in this State for county officers have resulted in the choice of Republicans, generally, with small Democratic gains in some places on the the previous vote.

NEVADA.

The result in Nevada is in favor of the Republicans. So say the telegrams. We have seen no figures.

MICHIGAN.

The new constitution, which secures impartial suffrage, is undoubtedly ratified by a small majority.

NEW YORK.

The unprecedented majority of over 70,000 in the city of New York and Kings county has secured the State to the Democrats by a large majority. The following Democrats are elected.

Secretary of State—Henry A. Nelson.
Comptroller—William F. Allen.
Treasurer—Wheeler H. Bristol.
Attorney General—M. B. Champlain.
State Engineer—Van R. Richmond.
Canal Commissioner—John D. Fay.
Inspector of State Prisons—Sol. Schcu.
Judge of Court of Appeals—M. Grover.

NEW JERSEY.

There have been large Democratic gains, and the State has gone against the Republicans by some 14,000 majority. The Senate will remain Republican possibly, but the Assembly will be largely Democratic.

The members to the Legislature are elected annually, and there is no election of a U. S. Senator until next year, hence the election of next year will decide that question.

MARYLAND.

This State is rebel all over. The Republicans made scarcely any resistance. The new rebel State Constitution has been ratified fully and goes into force next January.

The following ticket (all Democrats) is elected:

Governor—Oden Bowie.
Attorney General—Isaac D. Jones.
Comptroller of the Treasury—W. J. Leonard.
Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture—J. W. McPherson.
Clerk Court of Appeals—James L. Franklin.

RECAPITULATION.

The Democrats carry New York, New Jersay and Maryland—3.

The Republicans carry Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois and Nevada—7.

THE Decision of the Supreme Court of this State, pronounced by Judge Agnew in Pittsburg a few days since, on the right of Railroad companies to exclude colored persons from cars in which whites were passengers, will appear in next week's *Argus*.

AN appalling catastrophe occurred near Pittsburg on last Friday. At noon on that day, a rolling mill, belonging to Messrs. Rees, Graff and Dall, blew up, killing thirteen men and wounding twenty-eight others. The buildings, &c., were all consumed by the fire.

"THE FELLOW OF BEAVER FALLS."

To the Local Ass.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Sir*: The donkey of the *Local* is out again with his harrago of profound ignorance, and tells his patrons that he "cannot have any controversy with us," and that "he has told us that before." Why did the contemptible ass take up the gauntlet if he had not silly brains enough to conduct the argument through. He thought to bamboozle me down by ridicule and sarcasm, believing that ridicule belonged to him alone, and in one sense it does, for he alone the *Local* ass is the most ridiculous. The point that touches him is to lower his pride of intellect, to be sure he is an editor, and can stand any charge but that of being a silly fool or an ass, and that is known by every school boy in Beaver. He thought that his sneers and ridicule would make me afraid of him, and that I should sneak off and cry enough, as he has done.—But he finds out that I can measure swords with him in sarcasm, or the science of geology and go beyond his depth in philosophy, and leave him a century behind in ridicule, though by the way he professes to be the bully of Beaver.

—In me he'll find
All that's required to quiet his dwarfish mind.

"Up comes the donkey again, and says—he knows enough not to get to bandying words with me." The silly ass never had any words to bandy, only a few that he was mean enough to steal from me, and these he fiddled upon so long that they became thread bare. It would be well for him at this time to turn his attention to the "study of that primary work on geology that he prated about, just about two minutes and a half," then he will be able to appreciate the "scientific truths" that I advanced in my last, but why talk to a stupid ass? He can only kick and bray, as like.—Then he says "we do not deny that man comes from God," and "we defy any man to show from the books of Moses, or from any other record, at what time man come from God." (We gave him Bible evidence on that two weeks ago which he cannot disapprove.) Geology, philosophy, and history prove that man is a late inhabitant of the earth, and that this earth was once uninhabitable. Will this sucking duck of an editor tell us by his science how man got into it? He renounces the Bible history of creation, now let him tell us from his book how man came here. Moses gives us an account, and I defy the ass of the *Local*, or any of his school to tell or fancy anything more rational. God made man in his own image, at the *creation* (not *creations* as the Infidel blasphemer states in his last,) to deface which is to defy the power of the omnipotent Sovereign. That is stated in the very beginning of the Book and the insignificant fool cannot find anything better in anything that he has ever said, written or stolen. Now let this wiseacre of an editor give us an account of the origin of man, independent of the Mosaic account. Man was not formed by accident.—Some of his school tell us that man came from the Monkeys, but then they say that was a long time ago, because they do not like to own their immediate relation. But I do not entertain any doubt in regard to our *Local* ass. He came from the donkey whose relationship is fully developed. He then says "it is recorded in the Bible that Cain, the son of Adam, went into the land of Nod and got a wife." Some person must have told him that, otherwise by his own sharpness he would never have found it out, for the Bible says no such thing. I have heard many babblers of his school assert the same time and again. I will tell this mongrel where to find the passage if he will promise not to make a fool of himself again. Gen. 4; 16, 17, says: "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden." 17 verse "And Cain knew his wife, and she conceived and bare Enoch." This implies that Cain did as all good husbands ought to do, he took his wife with him, and she bare him a son.

But to the question of the Deluge, which we promised to take up in our last, is fraught with thrilling importance. They are connecting links which disclose the harmony of the laws of nature with that which purports to be the true record of their origin, received direct from the Creator himself, and are overlooked by popular science, and the discrepancies between popular hypotheses, and the literal record given in the Bible in reference to the creation, the Deluge, and kindred subjects, amounts to nothing short of positive contradiction. Either these theories of popular science, or else the scripture statements must be untrue. And if the Bible is not true, then the sooner popular science can achieve its complete exposure, by showing that all the laws and facts of nature prove it false, the better it may be to mankind! But if it should be the case that popular science has gone astray, and that the sacred volume really does contain a true literal statement of the Creation and the Deluge then this subject assumes a momentous importance. For if the Bible statement is true then our destiny depends upon the manner in which we regard it.

My argument will be very simple and brief: the whole turning on the question. Does the Bible account mean a deluge absolutely all over the globe? I answer *no*. For these reasons: 1st The Hebrew word for earth (*airetz*,) (I am not directing this conversation to the *Local* ass, his poor silly brains are too weak to comprehend the subject,) is not necessarily universal, and is often confined to a territory, as in Gen. 2; 11 13. 2d The other word, sometimes translated ground or land (*adamah*,) and which commences the account of the flood, Gen. 8; 7, is of a restricted application, meaning inhabited territory *belonging to mankind*. 3d This term shows the restriction of the other term "airets," earth, which is of itself indefinite. 4th The passages where *adamah*, ground, occurs in this history are amongst others, these—Gen. 4. 14, Gen. 6; 7, 20, Gen. 7; 8, 23, Gen. 8; 18, 21. 5th. From all this review of the words in this history, I shall conclude that the deluge was not universal, except as relates to man. 6th. In Gen. 9; 10 there is an intimation that animals remained outside the ark, alive beyond the flood. The whole Bible being man, and about what relates to him, and the flood being an infliction for man's sin. Every term of universality is modified by this idea, all the earth—where man was, all the animals there died—every animal which man immediately required *from this region* entered the ark. The Bible tells of the flood as the judgment of God against sin, and a merciful warning to the world, records the long-suffering of God for a hundred and twenty years, and ends with the promise of God no more to drown the world, the rainbow spanning the dark clouds of human guilt, not only as a "token that the world shall continue with seed time and harvest, wherein God does good and sends fruitful seasons, that he has not left himself without a witness, filling our hearts with food and gladness, but remembering as the emblem of that religion in which justice is subordinate to mercy, the span of that glorious arch of redeeming love." The Bible is our rainbow, let us love and reverence it, clasp it to our hearts, hold it up as the flaming sword of God against all error and presumption, and follow it in our lives, as the standard of our duty, the secret of our strength—"a wall of fire round about us and a glory in our midst."

ECCE DEUS.

Beaver Fall, Nov. 1867.

THE COMING MAN.

The Democrats of this section have little knowledge of their probable candidate for next President, and will thank us for making him better known to them. His name is Geo. H. Pendleton, and he lives at Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Nath'l. G. Pendleton, was a scion of an eminent Virginia family, who migrated to Cincinnati some fifty years ago, practiced law and made a handsome fortune there, and was chosen to Congress as a Whig in 1840, beating the Hon. Robert T. Lytle, his Democratic competitor, by *ten* majority, if our memory serves us, (Hamilton county was strongly Democratic in those days, but was carried that year for Gen. Harrison on the Presidential vote which followed the State Election aforesaid.)

Nathaniel G. Pendleton was an excellent, though not a great man. His son George has rather more cultivation and perhaps more natural ability, though far from being a genius. But he is a thorough gentleman in manner and address; and if, outside of his politics, he ever did an unjust or unworthy act, we never heard of it.

We think he will be the Democratic candidate for the next President for these reasons:

The party is now on its high horse, and not likely to stultify itself as it did when it ran a General on a Peace platform. It believes it may consult its wishes rather than its fears in choosing its standard-bearer, and is not likely to be undeceived before making its National nominations. Now Mr. Pendleton embodies its ideas and its purposes as thoroughly and palpably as Mr. Clay ever did those of the Whig party. A Whig by education, he is a Democrat by conviction and by deliberate choice. In Congress, throughout the War he never made a speech nor gave a vote that Robert E. Lee or John Slidell could object to. Never desiring Disunion, he had early studied Calhoun and become a convert to his view of State Rights and Federal limitations, and he read the Constitution as giving the Federal authority no power to coerce or constrain a State. Holding the War on the part of the Union aggressive and unjust he gave it no support, no countenance, whether by word or deed. And detesting the National Debt as representing the means whereby the Confederacy was overthrown, he is now open in his advocacy of its prompt extinction by printing off Two Thousand Millions of fresh greenbacks and giving every holder of that Debt the face of his bonds in currency, thus stopping the interest on the Debt at once and justifying a reduction of all Federal imposts and taxes by one-half. The country being thus flooded with greenbacks, payable in nothing and never, they could not help falling to ten cents in coin per dollar. Then if, Two Hundred and Fifty Millions could somehow be borrowed or otherwise raised, the debt might be got rid of at once; or it would be easy to wait till the discredited rags were out, perished in conflagations, or were otherwise destroyed. Thus they would ultimately vanish, like the old Continental money, not costing the Treasury a cent. We consider this far more manly than the shamed-faced, sneaking rascality of those who prate of paying in "legal tender" and giving the public creditors as much as they paid for their bonds. We prefer Dick Turpin to Fagin.

Mr. Pendleton is likely to be the candidate, because the South and West are now a decided overmatch for the East, while the Democracy of the West is scarcely distinguishable in type from the Conservatism of the South. We think the first choice of a majority of either branch of the party would be Robert E. Lee; but there are prejudices against him as a candidate which would be less operative, less potent, in the case of Mr. Pendleton. We do not believe there is a Conservative in all the South who would object to Mr. Pendleton; if there be one such, he must be very bigoted and exclusive. And no man who did not actually smell powder in the Rebel armies would arouse such enthusiasm in Kentucky, Maryland, and every Southern State organized on their basis, as George H. Pendleton. There are many bogus professors of Democratic orthdoxy, but his is the genuine article. His version of the Bible evidently reads, "God made the White man in his own image;" his copy of the Declaration of Independence sets forth that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all White men are created equal;" and "The Lost Cause" would not be really lost if he were in the Presidential chair. Yet he gave the Virginia Bourbons good advice when, on their restoration to power by Johnson, they had a chance to treat the Blacks kindly, and threw it away. We venture the guess that no man treats his Black servants better, *as servants*, than he does.

There is a silver lining to most clouds. If the elections of 1867 had gone like those of 1866, we should probably have had some ambiguous, half-and-half, shuffling candidate for President to oppose in 1868; but the late results have cleared the atmosphere decidedly. A square, clean issue between the two parties will now be made up; the Sham Democracy will select a representative man; and for such it has none better in its ranks than George H. Pendleton.—*N Y Tribune.*

The Land Department of Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of The Weekly Press.

HARRISBURG, November 1, 1867.

The operations and duties connected with the Land Department, or Surveyor General's office, of Pennsylvania, one of the most important departments of the State government, are but little understood by the people at large.

The system of disposing of lands inaugurated by William Penn and the Proprietary, and of necessity continued by the Commonwealth, is one surrounded by many objectionable features, as the lands, instead of having been previously surveyed by the authorities, and their location definitely ascertained and afterwards sold, warrants for vacant land were granted, the surveys on which were often made years after. In many instances, for the officers of the land department could not know what land was vacant, conflicting warrants were issued, so that in some localities several sets or warrants were laid upon the same land. This has produced much litigation throughout the State, and, although titles in the older counties have been generally settled, there are and will continue to be for years to come, cases for adjustment by the Courts; and in order to establish titles innumerable copies of applications, warrants, surveys, patents and other official papers are required from the Land Department.

Under our land system the *application and warrant* are the *inception of the title*, and parties desiring information in regard to any tract of land, should give the name of the *warrantee, date of warrant, and county in which it was located*, and then all subsequent proceedings, as whether survey has been returned, patented or not, and the amount due the State, if not patented, can be ascertained.

Now that real estate of the Commonwealth is no longer taxed, efforts should be made to increase the revenues from all other proper sources and as a very large sum is due the State on account of *unpaid purchase money for lands not patented, public policy demands the prompt payment of these claims, and the application of same.* The Legislature has from time to time within the last forty years, passed stringent laws for their collection, but owing to the herculean task imposed on the department in getting out these claims, nearly every account involving the closest examination of application, warrant, survey, vouchers, blotters, day-books, journals, ledgers, and maps to ascertain the location of the land against which the lien is entered, the several acts were never carried out according to their spirit and meaning. The last act on this subject, passed in May, 1864, requires these accounts to be made out, and liens therefore entered up in the several counties; and it would be well for those intrested to make a note of it, for General Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria county, the present Surveyor General, and who is a thorough business man and most efficient officer, military and civil, has nearly completed the calculations of the amounts due on unpatented tracts upon which surveys have been returned. When completed and entered up as liens in the several counties *an additional fee of five dollars* in each case will be charged. Many persons seem to labor under an erroneous impression that when the liens are entered up they can settle them at the respective county seats. But this is not the fact; everything relating to them must be transacted through the land department—the object in entering them up being probably to prevent alienation of property until this just debt is paid the Commonwealth.

The laws relating to this important department of the State government are so numerous, in many cases conflicting, and in others their application so obscure, that the next Legislature should pass a carefully revised act, covering the necessities that have grown up, and more clearly defining present laws. In doing this the lawmaking power should avail itself of the suggestions of the Surveyor General, as it requires much experience in the department to make one acquainted with its necessities and yet protect existing rights under former laws and customs.

In the same department are many old, rare, and curious documents—some older than the date of the first colony under the founder of the provinces—and many have on them the "stamps" that formed one of our grievances against the "Mother Country." Much to connect the past with the present is here found; much to remind one of the hardships and perils of the brave pioneers who first made homes in our dense forests, and paved the way for the high state of prosperity and civilization enjoyed by their descendants. A regular set of books, consisting of day-book, journal, and ledger, have been kept from the year 1719, and are found to be in a remarkable state of preservation. These, together with large folios, in which patents have been recorded, fill the greater part of the shelving of the second floor. From these records we ascertain that among the quit rents imposed before the lands were declared allodial was in one instance that of one "red rose" annually, and that the "father of his country" was at one time the owner of land in Pennsylvania, having located a tract in Westmoreland county. A small circular room up stairs is nearly filled with papers of John Nicholson, Esq., at one time the owner of nearly one-seventh of this State, and also a very large land-holder in the Southern States, and yet who was harrassed with debt and died a poor man.

The development of the State by railroads and the consequent impetus given to our lumber, coal, and other mineral interests, has so greatly enhanced the value of lands, a few years ago scarsely worth the taxes assessed upon them, that the vacant mountain lands are being rapidly taken up, and the people are having their titles perfected by obtaining patents, and adjusting in courts of the commonwealth contested rights. This involves the Surveyor General's office in a heavy correspondence, and the furnishing of a great many copies of official papers.

General Robert A. McCoy, late private secretary to Governor Curtin, is the efficient chief clerk of this department, and to his courtesy am I indebted for the above interesting facts. The other clerks are as follows: A. F. Armstrong of Franklin county, Wm. Evans of Indiana, H. A. Cadwell of Blair, Wm. H. Seybert of Schuylkill, L. M. Hicks of Somerset, Jas. N. Blundin of Philadelphia, A. Tyhurst of Huntingdon, N. C. Wilson of Mifflin, Samuel Ake of Bedford, O. B. Yonder and Collin McCurdy of Dauphin, Samuel Hamilton of Beaver and J. R. Shreiner of Lancester. Mr. Geo. W. Phillips, of Dauphin, is the messenger.

J. R. D.

A Strange History.

At the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, on the 2d October, Sarah Easton, in the 108 year of her age.

The above appeared in the *Weekly Philadelphia Press* of Nov. 2. A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, writing to that newspaper a few days before the death of the old lady, gives the following facts of her strange history:

In company with two friends, I visited on Sunday one of the celebrities of Philadelphia, a negress one hundred and five years of age, more or less. Having entered Sergeant street we stopped at No. 1021, next door to the Diligent Hose House, and, after climbing up three flights of narrow, rickety stairs, found Aunt Margaret in a little room next to the roof, sitting upon the bed with her Bible spread out before her. With the aid of her crutch she arose to welcome us on entering, and bestowed a "God bless you" upon "Daddy," as she termed the elderly gentleman who had come to bring her a basket of provisions.

Dark as night, her eyes sunken, hair perfectly white, upper teeth gone, and lower jaw protruding, this stooping figure was an object of curiosity, in comparison to which Joyce Heth was not a circumstance. We found her cheerful and happy, patiently waiting to be summoned hence. She retains her faculties to a remarkable degree, and narrated with extraordinary accuracy many facts which had transpired during her long career. The story of her life, which she related in a straightforward manner, was deeply interesting, and has been corroborated in several ways. It exactly corresponded with the narrative which she had previously unfolded to one of the party.

Her grandfather and grandmother were a king and queen in Guinea. They were taken prisoners by a neighboring tribe, sold to American slavers, and were brought into the port of Philadelphia during the first half of the eighteenth century. Abraham Vandagraff living near the forks of the Chamany in Pennsylvania purchased them on board of the vessel and took them to his home. Margaret was born there, being the youngest of fourteen children. Having no child of her own, her mistress adopted a lad from the Philadelphia almshouse, named John Harrison, who grew up with the black children, and became a captain in the Revolutionary army. One of her brothers accompanied him in the capacity of servant. During the war she tended the herds of cattle on the place, which were frequently pounced upon by squads of red coats. The tory troopers would sometimes ride into the barn or door yard, and having pursued and cut off the heads of the turkeys and hens with their swords, would coolly swing them over their saddles.

After the war she was given her liberty and bound out to one Christian Heise, of Philadelphia. He, however, was a scoundrel, and unbeknown to the "old folks at home," sold her to a James Collins for $500. This Collins leased a farm near Germantown. Having run in debt to the proprietor, Collins left Margaret upon the place to pay for the rent and cancel some other debts. About this time, 1790, Pennsylvania provided for the emancipation of the four thousand slaves in the State, and Margaret again became free, assuming that Heise had had a right to sell her. Bishop the owner of the place, now, in order to evade the emancipation act, sent her five hundred and fifty miles, to one of his daughters, who was married and living in Virginia, just beyond the Potomac.

On the day following her arrival at David Walton's, however, the sheriff, Jonathan Pearsley, levied upon the place to satisfy a debt, and seized her, all the other slaves having fled to a neighboring plantation when the sheriff was seen approaching. The latter bid her in himself, and took her to his plantation near Romney. Not long after he gambled with a George Reynolds, at Romney, and passed Margaret over to him. Reynolds resided near Winchester and had gone to Romney in pursuit of a fugitive slave. He returned toward home with her and on reaching a tavern near Winchester, he sold her to "the proprietor, Caspar Rinker, for $530. The latter had taken pity on Margaret and purchased her at her own request. She had ridden straddle of a mule all the way from Romney, and had been beaten and otherwise abused by the drunken Reynolds. She lived with Caspar Rinker for fifteen years, running a distillery for him during most of that time. Happening one day to relate the *story* of her forced captivity to a Quaker, the latter's sympathies were aroused, and he wrote to the Philadelphia Quakers concerning the matter. They found Heise, but he denied all knowledge of the girl.

They, however found the record of her debenture to him. Thereupon he fled. He was pursued to Burlington, N. J., brought back and given by the friends the choice of going to State prison or to Virginia, and securing the liberation of Margaret. He preferred the latter course, proceeded to Winchester, swore to Margaret's identity, and she was at once liberated, and has been free from that time.—She is now supported by contributions, while a kind-hearted old gentleman pays her rent to the wealthy landlord, though himself in moderate circumstances.

Statistics of the Freedmen's Bureau.

General Howard, the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has completed his annual report, and laid it before the Secretary of War. It is quite long and unusally interesting. The amount of abandoned land in possession of the bureau is 215,024 acres, and the numer of pieces of town property is 959.—The business of adjusting claims of colored soldiers has greatly increased in good results. The total number of claims presented during the year is 5,538, of which 755 have been finally adjusted, and the balance are now waiting action in the Treasury Department. The amount collected and paid to claimants has been $64,494 29. The amount of certificates received by the Commissioner, and ordred paid under the act of Congress of March 29, 1867, is $890,713. Transportation has been furnished to 778 refugees and 16,931 freedmen to enable them to reach places where they can provide for themselves.—Teachers and agents have also been transported. The hospitals heretofore maintained by the bureau are being rapidly closed, and dispensaries substituted, as a much more economical means of giving relief to the sick.—The number of refugees treated by the medical department during the year ending August 31, 1867, was 8,859, of whom 191 died.—The number of freedmen treated was 135,206, of whom 4,640 died. The number of commissioners, medical officers, and private physicians employed by the bureau was 178, of whom 105 were on duty at the end of the year. But few cases of cholera and almost none of yellow fever have occurred among the freedmen. The average cost of medicines and medical attention during the year was $5 73 per patient. The average number of rations issued during the year ending first of September was 11,658 per day, furnished in accordance with regulations heretofore governing the bureau. The total amount of supplies furnished by this fund was 850,400 pounds of bacon and pork, and 6,809,380 pounds of corn. The total number of persons receiving relief is reported at 283,372; the average number was about 58,000, and highest number (being in July) 82,000. Considerably more than half the number were whites. The whole amount expended was $445,993.—That is nearly $8 to each person for the period of four months, or $2 per month. This special relief was discontinued in August, the supplies remaining on hand being reserved for those who may require help during the coming winter. The schools are considered the most important field of operations under the charge of the bureau. The total number of pay and night and industrial schools reported is 3,307, with 2,442 teachers, of whom 999 are colored. The number of scholars is 130,735, being an increase of 40,000 since the last annual report of the schools. Ten thousand and fifty-six are maintained wholly or in part by the freedmen, and they have 391 school buildings. The average amount of tuition paid per month by freedmen was $14,555.—The commissioner shows, under the head of finance, that the appropriations to the bureau for the year ending July 1, 1867, amounted to $3,836,3000, and the expenditures for eleven months, ending with 31st of August, amounted to $3,597,397 65. The principal of expenditure are the following: For schools and school buildings, $553,916; subsistence stores, including special relief under the act of last March, $1,400,325; transportation, $227,755; salaries of agents, clerks, &c., $521,420; medical department, 331,000; quarters, fuel, &c., $135,100; clothing, $116,666. The surplus from unexpended appropriations for this will be sufficient for the purposes of the bureau during the present fiscal year ending next July. The commissioner says that in addition to the expenditures of the bureau proper, the disbursing officer has paid back to colored soldiers or their heirs retained State bounties $31,721, and under the joint resolution of March 29, 1867, has paid claims to colored soldiers to the amount of $350,870. The expenditures of the bureau for the past year have fallen considerably below that of the original estimates, and he therefore asks for no further appropriation of funds.—He anticipates a continued reduction of expenditures from the present time to the termination of the bureau next July.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

Back-Bone & Political Grit.

"We must go back on the 'nigger,' or 'up goes the Union party.'" "Those bonds must be taxed, or over goes the 'Canada' vote to the repudiators."

So say men who a fortnight ago were howling for manhood suffrage, and betting high at forty thousand for Hayes and the State ticket. Now, in candor, if manhood suffrage, and a determination to redeem the national obligations were stricken from the platform of the Union Republican party, what is there left in it? Not so much as "sounding brass or tinkling cymbal."

Because Mahomet has more followers than Jesus, shall we give up our faith in the efficacy of the atonement, our belief in the resurrection of the dead? Because Virginia and South Carolina deny intelligence to their children, shall Ohio give up her system of free schools? Because Abraham Lincoln perished at the hands of ignorance, despotism, and treason shall we give up our choicest weapon, fall back from the bastions of our strongest fort, and strike the colors from the pinnacle of our loftiest towers? Never, never, never.

"We are going back to those camps" and if we have to throw away our baggage, our offices, yea, and our political pre-eminence for the next decade, in the name of God and humanity, away with them. Deserters there have been, and camp followers there have been in every army in history.

The great Republican Union party of Ohio was cursed with these cormorants from the day it came into power until the evening of October 8th, 1867. If history chronicles the fact that it was clear of them from thence forward, thank God for history.

Is it because we have been so unaccustomed to defeat that we cannot endure the pangs of one slight reverse? Do we forget that Tappan was dragged through the streets of radical Boston less than forty years ago? Has it passed into oblivion that Bailey very nearly followed his press, a *Free Press*, into the dark bosom of the Ohio river scarce a score of years gone by? Was not Lovejoy murdered in a "free" State for daring to exercise the right of free speech within the memory of some of our middle aged inhabitants?

These were the days which tried men's souls, and shall we, their children, now slink back from the work which they began, and left for us to consummate? Shall we continue to tear the laurels from the brow of the illustrious dead? No, no, no.

"We are going back to those camps" and if, to-day there be any in our midst, who would fain lick the sores of the carcass of the Copperhead in view of the remote possibility of eventually seeing the "trail of the serpent over us all," let him go to his kennel, for we want no hungry jackals howling around these glorious camp-fires.

The Nation's credit must be preserved—the National honor must not be compromised—The "Rights of Man" must be asserted, maintained and *allowed*.

With these mottoes, side by side, encircled by the name of Stanton, or Thomas, or Chase, or Sheridan, or any other man who will fight it out on that line, the Union Republican party will go into the next Presidential contest, snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, and rear a temple wherein *all* mankind may worship, on the ruins of the temple of American Democratic Slavery.

We began with a quotation from demoralized authority. We conclude with an axiom "God's errands never fail."

Constitutional Amendment—Yes.

IN Ohio of the vote cast on the question of equal suffrage there was a majority against the amendment of 38,853. Adding to this the blanks, that is, the number who voted for Governor, and not either way on the amendment, the majority is 50,029. Commenting on this result the Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks:

"Ten years ago forty thousand votes could not have been obtained in Ohio in enfranchising the colored man. In 1867, within thirteen of *two hundred and seventeen thousand* avoided their votes in favor of the proposition. We have progressed wonderfully in ten years. We have moved forward amazingly in even two years. In 1863 the Democrats carried Ohio because of the Emancipation Proclamation. In 1867, the people approve of that deliverance, and poll nearly a quarter million of votes in favor of giving colored men equal political rights. Ten years hence people will look back with surprise to the result which shows a majority of rising fifty thousand against equal rights."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCHESTER, Oct., 24th, 1867.

We have this day associated with us R. A. Patterson in our foundry, for the purpose of conducting a general foundry business, under the firm name of ANDERSON, PATTERSON & Co.

nov13'67:1t. J. J. ANDERSON

Executrix's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of J. H. Vason, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MELISSA VASON, Executrix.

nov13'67:6t.

WANTED.—Agents to Canvass for the most successful subscription book in the market. Or Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We pay the unusually large commission of $1.50 per day. Address, IRWIN & CO.,

nov13'67:3m. 68 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheridan's Ride!

THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN SHENANDOAH Valley Steel Plate Engraving. Great in merit, popularity and sale. Executed by Sartain, Carpenters wanted, for this and other superior Works of Art, and rapid selling Books, published by the National Association, and furnished exclusively by subscription. Those preferred who can engage for a term of years. Apply personally to, or address, stating age, previous business pursuits, &c.,

R. H. CURRAN,
116 Diamond Street,
Pittsburg, Pa.

nov13'67:2t.

Premium Trunk Factory

JOSEPH LIEBLER,

MANUFACTRER OF AND DEALER IN

TRUNKS, VALISES

AND

Traveling Bags,

NO. 104 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed

nov13'67:3m.

"WHERE WILL I BUY"

Is a question in the minds o' every one as the Holidays approaching, and one of great importance to all, especially to those who think of making purchases in the line of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

or anything pertaining to it. We would solicit calls from those visiting our city during the Holidays, to examine our large and well selected stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, SPECTACLES, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS,

And all kinds of

Optical Goods.

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

66 Fifth Street,

Opposite Masonic Hall. PITTSBURGH, PA

nov13'67:2m.

G. W. PUSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

and TEAS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS,

Pickles, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission and prompt returns made.

NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

nov13'67:1y.

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

Local and Miscellaneous.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	3d.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square—10 lines	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
Four squares	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
One-fourth column	7 00	10 00	13 50	16 50	25 00
One-half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	35 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices $3 00
Special Notices, per line 10
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 9th of November, 1867:

	7. A. M	2. P. M	9 P. M.
November 3	45 deg.	63 deg.	60 deg.
" 4	45 deg.	48 deg.	40 deg.
" 5	34 deg.	48 deg.	39 deg.
" 6	34 deg.	44 deg.	38 deg.
" 7	36 deg.	58 deg.	45 deg.
" 8	47 deg.	62 deg.	59 deg.
" 9	59 deg.	64 deg.	51 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

New Advertisements.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day:

☞ Executrix's Notice—Melissa Veon.
☞ Watches & Jewelry—Dunseath & Haslett.
☞ Trunks & Valises—Joseph Liebler.
☞ Groceries—G. W. Pusey.
☞ Agents Wanted—Irvin & Co.
☞ Sheridan's Ride—R. H. Curran.
☞ Special Notices—I. & J. Bestwick.
☞ Special Notices—A. Speer.
☞ Copartnership—Anderson & Patterson.

Thanks.—We are indebted to Hon. Simon Cameron of the United States Senate for a copy of the Army Register for 1866.

Recovering.—Mr. Oscar Bradley, the young gentleman who had a leg broken, while in attendance at Dan Rice's show, and of whom we spoke two week's ago, is slowly improving. The fracture was a very severe one, and the case a difficult one to manage.

Serious Accident.—On last Friday a little son aged five or six years, of Mr. Decarme, of this place, while at play fell, and his head coming in contact with a stone, he received a very severe cut. The wound was attended to by Dr. McKinney of this place.

Change In Commissioner's Office.—On last Thursday, Mr. Irons, who has honestly and faithfully served the people of this county as one of its commissioners for the past three years, retired from its duties, and his successor Mr. Ewing, was sworn in. That the latter will also make a good officer, we have every reason to believe.

Musical Entertainment.—On Tuesday evening of last week we attended a musical entertainment, given in the Beaver Female Seminary. It was conducted by Prof. King, who has charge of the musical department in the institution referred to. The several performances were highly interesting, and the pupils evinced a proficiency in music that speaks well for their preceptor.

A Good Legislator.—We notice that our friend John Ferguson, Esq., of Marshall county, has been elected to the Legislature of West Virginia. He is a staunch Republican, and leads the ticket. We are pleased to chronicle his success, and should like to hear of him being elected Governor of that State.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Vallandigham and the Negro.—Negro suffrage was beaten in Ohio at the late election 50,000.—Vallandigham was beaten in Ohio in 1863 by the overwhelming majority of 101,099. The defeat of negro suffrage is discouraging. But there is still an encouraging feature in the result. The loyal black man has two friends in Ohio to one for the traitor Vallandigham, and a fraction over.

Horse Stolen.—Geo. W. Kelly who resides at Martinsburg, two miles east of this place, had a valuable horse together with a saddle and bridle stolen from his stable on Monday night last. It is to be hoped that the thief may be apprehended and made to serve the State for awhile in the penitentiary. We have not learned whether Mr. Kelly has any suspicions as to the guilty party.—*Washington Reporter.*

Band Organization.—A number of the young gentlemen of this place have taken the preliminary steps toward the organization of a Brass Band. An amount of money covering about two-thirds of the cost of the instruments has already been subscribed, and the remaining portion of the stock, we take it, will be bought up in a short time. Persons desiring to make a *permanent* investment, can find no more favorable opportunity than is here presented. The details will be referred to hereafter.

Caution to Veterans.—Our exchanges are cautioning soldiers all through the country, against parties representing themselves to be sent from Washington, with instructions to soldiers and claim agents for the collection of additional bounties, and also stating that the soldiers of 1861 are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land. The object of these parties is to obtain the dates, numbers of regiments and officers' signatures as they appear upon discharge papers; with these dates, forged applications for pay would probably be made out. Several of these parties have been discovered in Ohio and Indiana.

Information Wanted.—Of a boy about twelve years of age, rather slender of his years, with black eyes, dark hair, and had on a suit of very dark grey, home made flannel, a low crowned black hat, stiff brim, and calf-skin high shoes. He left the home of his parents in Salem twonship, Westmoreland county, on the 21st of October, and is supposed to have made his way toward Pittsburgh. He is a smart boy, a pretty good scholar for his years. His distressed parents will thankfully receive any information of him addressed to A. M. WOLF, Salem X Roads, Pa.

N. B.—Papers will favor the cause of humanity, by copying the above.

Trustees Elected.—At the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Beaver Seminary and Institute we learn that the following persons were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Hon. D. Agnew, Beaver; Hon. J. L. Graham, Allegheny; Rev. D. L. Dempsey, D. D. Beaver; J. P. Dravo, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; Thos. McCreery, Beaver; J. W. F. White, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Chas. Hare, Summerfield, O.; Rev. J. S. Bracken, Beaver; Cyrus Clark, Newcastle; Rev. D. P. Lowary, Beaver; J. Bleakly, Wellsville, O.; V. Harding, Washington;—Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Bridgewater; M. Weyand, Beaver.

At a subsequent meeting, the new Board organized as follows, viz: President—Hon. D. Agnew; Secretary—M. Weyand; Treasurer—Thomas McCreery.

A Copperhead Trick.—A Republican of this city made a bet before the late election that Sharswood would not receive a majority of ten thousand in the State. A Copperhead accepted the bet and each of the two men placed a five dollar greenback in the hands of a third party who was selected as stakeholder. Of course the Copperhead lost, and a day or two ago, after the official count of the vote of the State, the Republican (who was ill) sent his wife for the Ten dollars won by him. It was then discovered that the Copperhead had placed a five dollar bill on a broken Pennsylvania bank in the stakeholder's hands, and obtained his greenback instead. Finally, however, the bogus bill was replaced by genuine money, and the Republican received the amount due him. The case is illustrative of Copperhead meanness.—*Har. Tel.*

Advertising Sales of Property.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, in speaking of the importance and great advantage of advertising sales of property in the newspapers, in addition to having handbills printed, very truthfully says;

"A newspaper is read by hundreds who never see the attractive bills which are posted in the taverns and the store rooms. Every subscriber to a county paper reads all such advertisements carefully. He knows who is selling out and exactly what is offered for sale. The advertisements are a topic of conversation when friends meet, and arrangements are made for attending sales. The result is a large crowd, spirited bidding, and a realization of ten, twenty or fifty times of what it costs to advertise. No money is so sure to return a large profit as that spent on printer's ink. A single additional bidder on a single article will pay all it costs to advertise a sale of personal property in a newspaper. Is it not strange, then, that any one should fail to advertise? Let our friends think of the matter."

A Hero of the War.—We had a call yesterday from Johnny Clem, the fifteen boy hero of Chickamauga, who is on a visit to some friends in this city. It will be remembered that six years ago Johnny, then but ten years of age, ran off from home in Newark, Ohio, with his drum, for the purpose of going to war. He found his way to Cincinnati, and there fell in with the 2d Michigan Volunteers, who persuaded him to join their drum corps. He did so, and participated in his first battle at Pittsburgh Landing. At the battle of Chicamagua, he undertook to arrest a rebel Colonel, but the latter threatened to kill him if he didn't get out of his way, so Johnny killed the Colonel by a ball from a musket he had picked up. He was immediately promoted to be a Sergeant, and remained with the Army of the Cumberland to the close of the war. General George H. Thomas adopted him as his protege, and placed him at school at Indianapolis, whither he returns in a few days, and from where in course of time he will find his way to West Point. He is a bright intelligent lad, and will prove an honor to the army.—*Pitts. Paper.*

Noble Game.—Mr. M. J. Cornell, a Baltimore sportsman, while gunning for squirrels in the vicinity of Glencoe Station, N. C. R. R., on Saturday last, shot at what he supposed to be a large hawk. The bird left the huge oak upon which it was perched, performing numerous gyrations in mid-air, showing unmistakable signs of distress, fluttering half a mile away from the Gunpowder creek before it fell to the ground. When Mr. Cornell came up to his game, he discovered it to be a full-grown eagle, of a beautiful cinnamon-brown hue, with crest and tail feathers of a rich cream color. The bird showed symptoms of fight for a day or so, but finally sank into stupor, and permitted any one to handle it with impunity. Mr. C., yesterday evening, conveyed the bird to Baltimore (life being almost extinct), to place it in the hands of an experienced taxidermist for preparation. Mr. C. regrets having deprived the noble bird of life, yet would not part with his trophy for $20. The eagle measured seven feet from tip to tip of his wings.—*Bar. Tel.*

Letter from Hon. E. B. Washburne
Member of Congress, and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

PARIS, July 10, 1867.

MR. STEINWAY—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to avail myself of this occasion to congratulate you upon your eminent success in obtaining the *First* of the Gold Medals awarded to Pianos at the International Exposition in this city.

It is more gratifying to every American citizen, as it seems to be understood that by your new system of piano making, you have placed the United States at the head of this industry for the entire world.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

These famous Steinway pianos can be found at H. Kleber & Bros'. warerooms, 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh, who retail and wholesale them at factory prices. 8:

Taking Testimony.—A suit at law is now pending in one of the Courts in Philadelphia, between Mr. J. W. Craft, and Mrs. Eliza B. Craft, his divorced wife, both formerly of this county. The suit to which reference is made was brought by Mr. Craft, who seeks to recover the custody of a child born before the parties were divorced. This child now resides with its mother in Philadelphia. Some four weeks ago Mrs. Craft came hither, and had testimony taken before Esq., J. C. Wilson, to show her competency to take care of the child if the law allowed it to remain with her. On last Friday, Mr. Craft, also came to this place and had the depositions of several persons taken to show that himself, and not Mrs. Craft, was the party to whom the boy, now some ten or twelve years of age, should be entrusted.

Better Than Gold.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and title a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body and a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for another's woe,
And share his joys with a genial glow,
With sympathy large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere,
Doubly blest with content and health,
Untried by the lust or cares of wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot,
For mind and morals in nature's plan
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumber deep
Bring sleeping draughts to his downy bed
Where luxury pillows his aching head,
His simple opiate labor deems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is the thinking mind,
That in the realm or book can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and the good of yore.
The sage's lord and the poet's lay,
The glories of empires passed away,
The world's great drama will thus unfold,
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is the peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come,
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife.
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And center there, are better than gold.

Revival.—A protracted meeting is now being held by the M. E. Church congregation in Rochester, this county. The Pittsburgh Christian *Advocate*, of last Saturday says this in reference to it:

"A most gracious work is prevailing in Rochester under the pastoral labors of Rev. D. Payne. Meetings of great power, moving forward without much apparent dependence on human agency, are conducted nightly. Many weep over their sins, and find comfort. Within a week or two some sixty persons have bowed at the altar; and about forty-five have tasted the joys of redeeming love. God is with his people in power. The Holy Spirit is moving upon the hearts of the people. A love feast on last Sabbath was the occasion of great power. So intent were the people assembled to say "a word for Jesus," that two or three were seeking opportunity to speak at the same time."

At a regular meeting of New Brighton Lodge, No. 301 I. O. of G. T., held Thursday evening, Nov. 7th the following officers were duly installed by D. D. G. W. C. T. Elmer Barnes to serve for the ensuing quarter:

W. C. T.—Aaron Wolf; W. V. T.—Mary Woods; W. S.—A. Bestwick; W. T.—Emma Lloyd; W. I. G.—Jennie Thompson; W. O. G.—Columbus May; W. A. S.—Lizzie Reed; W. F. S.—Mattie Brierly; W. C.—F. K. Brierly; W. M.—Sidie Mitchell; W. D. M.—Callie Jackson; R. H. S.—Emma Mertsolf; D. H. S.—Emma Coats; P. W. C. T.—Jos. Alexander;—retiring W. C. T.

This Lodge is at present in a growing and prosperous condition.

The Trigger.—Some two weeks ago, Messrs Marshall, Oatman and Woodruff of Rochester, this county, published a challange in the *Argus* for a bird shooting match. They proposed to risk two hundred dollars on their skill. The challange was accepted by H. C. Patterson, Jack Boyle and Joseph Pontefract, of New Brighton and Beaver Falls. The stakes were put in the hands of Mr. Joseph Penticost, and the trial come off on last Saturday. The result being in favor of the latter—the challenged party. The shooting took place at Block House Run.

"The World's Orphan Home."—An organization under the above title has been perfected in Ross county, Ohio. The Managers are: J. K. Moore, B. V. Eaton, S. P. P. Miller, J. C. Eaton and S. J. Eaton. They have purchased 225 acres of land in that county and purpose planting it in grapes, peaches, apples, berries, &c. The purpose is to make it a home for worthy orphan children, and it is thought that by fruiting the land thoroughly with such fruits as pay the large profits, it may be made self supporting.—The co-operation of Ministers, Teachers, Public Lecturers, &c., is invited. J. C. Eaton, Waller, Ross county is the Treasurer.

Editor Argus: The exhibition given under the auspices of the Everett Literary Society of New Brighton, on last Monday and Tuesday evenings were perfect successes, the Hall being filled each evening.—The performances were conducted in an admirable manner. The Misses Burns and Woods; also Messrs Metzger, Hollinsworth, Couch and Morton, all performed their parts in a very satisfactory manner. Prof. Winter's Band entertained the audience with most excellent music during the concerts.

A CORRESPONDENT.

Held to Bail.—On Monday last J. H. Odell, the editor of the *Local*, in this place, was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 00 for his appearance at Court, to answer a charge of libel preferred against him by Gen. W. W. Irwin of this county.

Court.—The November term of our Court began its session in this place on last Monday. Quite a crowd of people are in attendance. We will give a synopsis of the proceedings in our next issue.

The Teachers Institute.—We are requested to state that the regular order of exercises at the Teacher's Institute on next Monday evening will be dispensed with, and the whole evening devoted to the discussion of the Female Suffrage question. The Institute will convene at 6½ P. M., at the Union School House, Beaver Pa.

Sheridan's Ride.—The Great Equestrian Shenandoah Valley Steel Plate Engraving. Executed by Sartain. Canvassers wanted. See Advertisement.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Gen. W. Pusey 49 Federal St. Allegheny city, to be found in to-days paper. Mr. Pusey keeps a well selected stock of goods. Buys close, sells low and gives good weight. He also receives on Commission Country Produce of all kinds, and has excellent facilities for disposing of it. When you need anything in his line, give him a call.

Teachers County Institute.

The annual session of the County Institute will be held at Beaver during the second week of December, commencing on Monday the ninth day of the month. Prof. James Thompson, formerly principal of the Normal School at Edinboro, Prof. Andrew Burtt, of Pittsburgh, Prof. Langley of the Normal School at Edinboro, and Superintendents Gilchrist of Washington, and McCracken of Lawrence county, are expected to be present as instructors.

By an act of the State Legislature the teachers county Institute was legalized, and teachers should bear in mind that if they would retain their standing in the profession they must attend. A special and cordial invitation is extended to ministers of the Gospel, and to Principals of select schools and Seminaries, to be present with us and assist in conducting the exercises. Notice is also hereby given to the School Directors of the county, that they are requested to meet in convention on Thursday, the 12th day of December at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a committee from their number whose business it will be to select a uniform series of text books for the county.

The teachers of Beaver schools have kindly consented to act as a committee to make arrangements for the accommodation of teachers in attendance at the Institute.

J. WHITHAM, Co. Supt.

Nov. 11, 1867.

THE reception of our defeat by the country press is of good promise. A few papers are cast down, and look wildly around for some "available" rallying name; but a great many more see only the spur to stronger effort in this temporary reverse. After all, the solid ground of principle is the place where the best of them choose to stand, and the Bull Run of Tuesday does not materially disheartan the tried soldiers of Freedom. Sweet are the uses of adversity, and this November tornado only bends, but does not break, the loyal strength. This fact is, perhaps unwittingly, admited in the tenor of the opposition press. There is by no means that hearty rejoicing which springs from a victory of assured permanence; the victors evidently deem the battle but half won, and look forward to 1868 with no specially cheerful assurances of success in that grand campaign. Let the friends of right take heart; the darkest hour is just before dawn: the skirmish through which we have just passed developes to some extent the lines of the coming battle; we see more clearly the way to victory, and may profit by the lesson. The fifty thousand Republicans who chose to stay at home and let their wide-awake opponents win a field that was all their own, now realize the vital importance of action. They have sounded the strength of Democracy in its strongholds, and know what will be required of them next November: they have developed both the weak and the strong points of the adversary, and now know when and where to meet him. There is no lack of courage in the loyal heart; they have but to will, to work and to triumph.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Trials of Handsome Actors in Boston.

No "leading man," writes a Boston correspondent, if he is tolerably good-looking, is safe from the machinations of admiring fair ones, who fall in love with him in the costume of Romeo, Claude, or a Corsican Brother. The ingenuity of these moths is equaled only by their boldness; they devise schemes for making known their state of mind—they rarely "let concealment," &c.—that are truly triumphs of strategy. But the subject would grow on my hands if I entered into it, and I must be content with relating what happened to a popular actor of one of our theaters recently. He received a note from a lady, evidently intelligent and cultivated, to the effect that she was not a frequenter of theaters, and had no acquaintance with professional people; yet she admired genius wherever she saw it; she was called "singular" by her friends, and perhaps she was so; she would be pleased to have an interview with him, and would he call on her? The actor, callous to such compliments, cruelly replied that she could have the privilege of seeing him on application at the box-office and payment of the usual admittance fee; he did not exhibit himself gratuitously.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Go to I. & J. Bestwick's, for Grates, Fronts and Fenders.

I. & J. Bestwick are the sole manufacturers, for Beaver County, of Delong & Beccles patent drum for heating bed rooms.

See one of the Prize Cups awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine.—It is the best grape wine ever produced in this country, the standard wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons. [1y.

I. & J. Bestwick have always on hand a general assortment of plain and fancy Tinware.

I. & J. Bestwick have on hand the Ruby Cook Stove, the best in the market.

Call and examine the fancy Office Stove, at I. & J. Bestwicks, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

The following letter has come into our hands, and we publish it for the information of those who doubt the purity of Speer's Wine.

This is to certify that Mr. Alfred Speer is a resident of this village, and, to my personal knowledge, has devoted a number of years to the manufacture of pure and valuable wines. He has a large vineyard in view of my residence, and has been for some time engaged in cultivating the Port Grape. The Port Grape Wine cannot be excelled by any American wine. It is bottled by Mr. Speer every season in large quantities, but not disposed of until it attains the age of four years.

Passaic, Oct. 20th, 1865.

D. B. SICLES.
Central National Bank, New York.

Some of our druggists have this wine direct from the vineyard. [2t.

If you want a first class Parlor Stove, I & J. Bestwick have just received a new pattern

BEAVER MARKETS.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

BEAVER, Nov. 31, 1867.

Flour per bbl	$14,00	Eggs per doz	35
Dried Apples per bus.	2,25	Butter per lb	35
Dried Peaches per bu.	3,00	Hams per lb	25
Wheat per bus	2,50	Shoulders	16
Corn per bus	1,00	Sides per lb	18
Oats	60	Tallow per lb	12½
Flax Seed per bus	2,75	Lard per lb	15
Beans per bus	2,00	Candles per lb	20
Potatoes	75	Molasses per gal	1,00
Onions	1,00	Refined Oil	70
Corn Meal	1,20	Crude Oil	50

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, November 13th, 1867.

Since our last report there has been no change in our general markets. Trade, in most departments, continues dull and restricted to the immediate wants of consumption.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce per river and railroad, since our last, were as follows: Flour 1,157 bbls; apples 1,934 bbls; cheese 327 boxes; corn 967 sacks; wheat 361 sacks; barley 1,357 sacks; rye 450 sacks; oats 600 sacks; butter 23 packages, and loose pieces of bulk meats 2,367 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We have reported sales of 150 bbls at $2-2,50 bbls at $1 50, and 300 bbls at prices ranging from $1 50 to $4 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Sales were made of roll at 28@35c ₱ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—We quote eggs in demand at 30c ₱ doz.

ONIONS—We quote sales at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Holders are asking $3 50@3 75 ₱ bush for choice new beans.

HAY—We quote hay selling readily from country wagons at $30 00@25 00 ₱ ton, as to quality. Market poorly supplied.

BACON—Market dull at 12½@13c for shoulders; 22½@23c for S. C. hams and 16c ₱ lb for rib sides.

LARD—Quoted at 13½@14 ₱.

POTATOES—Peach blows are selling in bulk at the depot at $1 00 ₱ bushel. Jersey sweets are advancing, as we have reported sales at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

CORN—We quote old yellow shelled from elevator at $1 18@1 20, with a reported sale of 250 bush delivered $1 21 ₱ bush.

OATS—Sales reported of 150 bush from store at 60c ₱ bush, and 350 bush from depot at 66c ₱ bush.

WHEAT—No reported sales of wheat. The millers are the only receivers of any consequence and they are paying $2 55@2 65 ₱ bushel for red winter, and $2 70@2 75 for white wheat.

FLOUR—Market moderately active but without change in prices. We quote choice spring at $10 75; medium at $10 50, and winter at $12 25@12 50 ₱ bbl. These are the same figures noted for some days past. Buckwheat flour in demand at $5 50 ₱ hundred, and rye flour is quoted at $8 75 ₱ bbl.

GREEN APPLES

For sale by the barrel or bushel at
nov6'67:4t. SHALLENBERGER BROS.

MALTBY'S NO. 1 OYSTERS

Fresh, 55 cents per half can, at the Family Grocery of
nov6'67:4t. SHALLENBERGER BROS.

CHOICE PICKLES in cider vinegar,
CRANBERRIES,
SWEET POTATOES,
CANNED FRUITS,
FINE SYRUPS,
And a full assortment of Family Groceries, for sale by
nov6'67:4t. SHALLENBERGER BROS.

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, PA., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fully per ent. better than at any oth er Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66:tf

W. A. ROSE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Has permanently located in the TOWN OF ROCHESTER. Prompt attention given to all calls, excepting when professionally engaged.

☞ Office: Adjoining the "Mansion House," in the old Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Depot, Rochester, Pa. [my29'67:tf

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Allen B. Ross, late of North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay.

JAMES WILSON, Administrator,
oct30'67:6t. Lawrence County.

LAST NOTICE!

[OFFICIAL.]

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES INdebted or having unsettled accounts with the undersigned, are requested to call at my office immediately. All accounts not settled before the 1st day of December, 1867, will be left with the proper officers for collection. I mean what I say, and all who neglect this notice will have costs to pay.

nov6'67:6t. I. N. ATKINS.

New Fall Goods!

AT

T. M'CREERY & CO'S.

BEAVER, PA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE PAST WEEK, A full line of desirable Goods, which makes our assortment complete.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
FRENCH MERRINOS,
WATER PROOF and
EMPRESS CLOTH,
LADIES CLOAKING all Colors,
PARRIS PLAID FLANNEL,
CALICO and MUSLIN,
STEUBENVILLE JEANS
and FLANNELS.
MERINO SHIRTS
and DRAWERS,
OVER COATS,
DRESS and
BUSINESS COATS,
PANTS and VESTS.

Also, a good assortment of

GROCERIES, SALT, NAILS, GLASS, BOOTS and SHOES,

Which will be sold at former prices, before the war. Call and see for yourselves, we are determined no fair dealing house shall undersell us.

nov6'67:1m.

J. H. BENCE,

THIRD STREET BEAVER, PENN'A.,

Is just receiving a fine Stock of

THE LATEST STILES
IN
TRIMMINGS
Of Every Description.

Also full lines of

Millinery Goods,

HATS, TURBANS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FRAMES,

And everything in Millinery Line. We will have during the season all the

LATEST STYLES

Of HATS, TURBANS, BONNETS, &c, as soon as they are out.

Hats and Bonnets Altered, Cleaned, Done Over Cheap

YARNS

Of Every Kind, Shade and Color.

Balmoral and Hose Skirts, all kinds of Hosiery, Gloves, French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Bugle Trimmings, all kinds of Buttons, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Lace, French Forms, Zephyrs, Infants, Waists, Infants' Cloaks, Napkins, Tidies, Table Covers, Dress Cotings, Grenadines, Barages and other Veil Stuffs, Cotton Batting, Men's Shirts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, &c

A good assortment of

EMBROIDERY

Always on hand.

Pinking and Stamping Done to Order.

Everything desirable in our line is added to our stock as soon as introduced in the market. Thanking our friends and the public for past patronage, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. It is our aim to please our customers. Our goods are seasonable and carefully selected, and old as cheap as any in this neighborhood or Pittsburgh.

☞ Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

J. H. BENCE.

Third street, one door below the Seminary,
sept26 Wtf. Beaver, Pa.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
BARGAINS!!!
IN
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
AT
GEALY'S
NEW
Millinery, Trimming
AND
SHOE EMPORIUM!

TWO DOORS BELOW STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S WATER ST., Sign of the RED POST, BRIDGEWATER.

N. B.—I HAVE REMOVED TO THE ROOM formerly occupied by J. M. DICKEY, on Water st., where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and all others favoring me with a call.

I am now receiving a large and splendid Stock of latest FALL and WINTER Styles of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which will be sold very cheap.

MILLINERY,

Of every description—Silk and Straw Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all kinds, for Dresses and Sacques, Gimps, Cords Laces, Chenellis, Eugene Ruffles, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTS, BUCKLES, &c.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!

Large lot selling very Cheap.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gent's & Ladies, Paper Collars.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, PAPER COLLARS, &c.

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS, HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, &c.

Selling at less than cost.

Hosiery and Gloves,

LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

SHOES.

Best assortment and cheast in Beaver county.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS ALTERED AND CLEANED, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and Making on short notice.

MEN'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MACHINE STITCHING.

CALL AND SEE ME.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Two doors below Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery Store, sign of the RED POST Waterstreet, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

—IN THE—

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.

The Cheapest and best Selected Stock ever offered to the citizens of Beaver County.

DRESS GOODS

DEPARTMENT!

French Merinos,
Cobergs,
Wool Delaines,
Poplins,
Wool Plaids,
Armures,
Common Delaines,
Barathea's,
and Silks.

DEPARTMENT!

DOMESTIC

DEPARTMENT!

Brown and Bleached Muslins from 10 to 20 cents.
Prints 10, 12½ and 15 cents.
Crash Toweling 10, 12½ and 15 cents.
Tickings 12½ to 40 cents.
Barred Flannels, a large assortment, cheap.
Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Table Diapers, Blankets White and Colored, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Batting, &c., &c., all GREAT BARGAINS!

HOSIERY

DEPARTMENT!

Ribbed, Merino, White and Colored.
Ribbed all Wool White and Colored.
Plain Merinos White and Colored.
Ribbed Cotton Hose.
Childrens' all Wool Balmoral's.
Mens' Colored and White Hose.

Hats and Caps for Men and Boys. Custom made Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies' and Children.

Call every body and see for yourselves if you are not yet convinced at.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA

FOR SALE,

ONE PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WITH IRON axles, suitable for one or two horses, newly painted and in good order, will be sold *cheap*. Call at Gealy's Sign of the *Red Post*, Water St., Bridgewater, Pa. oct23'67:3t.

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL kinds of Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuffs, &c., &c. Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa. July12,'67:tf.

W. F. WINTER ..... W. L. SELLERS.

WINTER AND BEDISON,

(SUCCESSORS TO C. F. WINTER,)

DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Wares, Musical Instruments, Notions, &c., &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store: Cor. BROADWAY & APPLE Streets,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA. [jan1'67

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE AND WELL FINISHED TWO story brick residence, situated on the North side of Third street, West of the Court House. Fine shade in front and water adjacent.

Will be sold low if application be made soon.

THOMAS M'CREERY,
Cor 3d Street and Public Square,
nov6'67. Beaver, Pa.

Executrix's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Capt. CHARLES STONE, late of Bridgewater borough, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. B. STONE, Executrix,
oct2'67:6t. Beaver borough.

J. R. SPEER, M. D., AND A. M. SPEER, M. D., Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public; the former in the various branches of the profession; the latter more particularly in the treatment of the

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. A. M. SPEER having availed himself during the last fifteen years of the advantages afforded by the best hospitals and teachers in this country and in Europe, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the structure and disease of those important organs, will hereafter devote special attention to their medical and surgical treatment.

Office, No. 196 PENN ST., two doors from 6th. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. sept14'67:6m.

IS THAT SO!

THOMAS CAMPBELL,

SOLE OWNER OF THE BRIDGEWATER FOUNDRY,

Continues to Manufacture

The Unequalled Cooking Stove,

Crystal Palace,

BEDROOM, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

Large and small sizes.

MANTLE AND JAM GRATES,

And various other Castings.

Also on hand and for sale a great variety of Second-Hand Stoves, as good as new, and very cheap. Odd Pieces for repairs for the different patterns of Crystal Palace and Enterprize Stoves promptly furnished.

All orders for stoves attended to without delay, and delivered free of charge.

YES, THAT'S SO!

aug21,'67:3m.

SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS USE:

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

Speer's Port Grape Wine,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A. Speer's Vineyard New Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York. [oct6'67:1y.

☞ In Medicine Quality is of the First Importance. ☜

AT THE

DIMOND DRUG STORE,

BEAVER, PA.

You will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Toilet Articles, a Specialty.

All the new and popular preparation constantly on hand, together with everything necessary for the well arranged toilet.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions and Family recipes carefully compounded all hours of the day or night.

ALSO, in the same room, a well selected Stock of Books and Stationery, Magazines, Papers, &c., and all Books used in the Public Schools throughout the country—at Publishers prices—either Wholesale or Retail.

In either department of this Store, the public will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock and prices.

nov6'67:6m. J. B. RHODES, Agent.

C.

L. WENDT, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my1'67:3m

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Allen B. Ross, late of North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay.

JAMES WILSON, Administrator,
Lawrence County.
oct30'67:6t.

Stray Cow.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBSCRIBER in Brighton township, Beaver county, on the 15th of October, a small brown muley cow, about 9 or 10 years old, giving some milk. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

THOS. E. SMALL.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Woodenware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N.B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1860.

BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.

S. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agents. Agents—JOHN MOORE, Beaver; MORGAN, CRAIG, New Brighton. [june5'67:6m

J. A. M'GAHAN,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

(South side of Main Street.)

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

jy24'67.

NEW GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO HIS friends and customers for the generous patronage heretofore extended to him, takes pleasure in informing them that he has recently made large additions to his stock, and that he can now sell

Groceries

Of the very best quality, as low as they can be purchased west of Pittsburg. His stock embraces the best

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

And in fact everything in my line that is usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

FEED of all kinds kept on hand; and the best brands of FAMILY FLOUR can always be obtained at my store.

All goods delivered if required.

jan1'67:1y. SIMON SNYDER.

R. A. WILSON.....HARVEY BROWN.

NEW STORE, NEW FIRM

AND

New Groceries.

WILSON & BROWN

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUmerous friends and the public generally, that they intend opening a New Grocery Store, on

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

adjoining the Dry Goods Store of A. G. Hurst, on the 5th day of March.

It is their intention of having on hand, at all times, a full assortment of the

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

and they beg leave to state that they are determined to compete with all other dealers in the town or neighborhood, as their Stock of Goods are all new, and bought at the late great reduction; and selected with the greatest care by Mr. HARVEY BROWN, whose knowledge of the business cannot be questioned, having been with Mr. Arthur Harvey for many years.

They call particular attention to their stock of Teas and Coffee, as they flatter themselves they have something extra to offer as to price and quality.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand, produce taken at all times at full market prices. *All goods delivered.*

WILSON & BROWN.

Bridgewater, feb. 27, 1867—1y.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I have just received a new stock of Goods of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

in latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

J. G. BRAUN,
Broadway, New Brigaton, Pa.

LUMBER, LUMBER.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVEnient place to buy Lumber is at the

SAW AND PLANING MILL

of WM. DAVIDSON, on the Big Beaver, a half mile above the Bridgewater and Rochester bridge,

IN NORTH BRIDGEWATER,

Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Constantly on hand—a large lot of sawed lumber, timber and logs, lath and shingles. All kinds of lumber planed. A kiln for the drying of lumber attached.

Patrons of this yard are guaranteed satisfaction.

je26'67:tf.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSOR TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Countr Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT

Mulheim's Store,

IN BRIDGEWATER, PA.

25,000 Bolts of WALL PAPER,

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns just received from NEW YORK!

The subscriber again thanks his numerous friends for their former patronage. Anticipating their wants and tastes, I visited New York and closely selected one of the largest stock of

VARIETY GOODS, &C.,

Ever brought to this county, consisting of

Traveling Sacks,	*Ladies' Satchels,*
Fancy Goods,	*Children's Carriages,*
Books, Stationery,	*Carpeting, Oil Cloths.*
Window Blinds.	*Rings, Brushes, &c.,*

All of which I will sell cheaper than they can be purchased for in the city. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. MULHEIM,
Bridge Street,
Bridgewater Pa.

HARDWARE STORE!

J. S. WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

n2'67.

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN GARSON, late of Hanover tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN A. GIBB, Executor,
Hanover tp.
oct16'67:6t.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Benjamin D. Jackson, late of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Adm'r.
New Brighton, Pa.
oct23'67:6t

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Enoch C. Lyon, of Beaver borough, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay.

A. LACOCK, Administrator,
Rochester tp.
sept25'67:6t.

LAUGHING GAS!!!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the country.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

ja30'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

Notice to the Inhabitants of New Brighton and Elsewhere.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of medicine, my son, Dr. W. G. Stewart, office in Bridge street, opposite public square, where we may be consulted at all hours.

THOS. STEWART,

JULY 1st, 1867.

Dr. Thos. Stewart having had an experience of ten years in the investigation and treatment of Female diseases, and weakness, has at the request of many of his friends, consented to spend Monday's at his office, on Jefferson street, opposite the Methodist Church, New Castle, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, at his office, in New Brighton, where he will almost exclusively devote his attention to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. Persons wishing to visit the Doctor for consultation or treatment, will find him at his offices as above stated, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., where he will wait on them with pleasure.

Those requesting will be furnished with the names of many who have been treated by him.

Correspondents will address the Doctor at New Brighton, Pa., P. O. Box 128, where all communications will receive prompt attention.

july3'67:6mos.

BRIDGEWATER MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

y25'66:1y DAVID WOODRUFF.

Grape Vines.

G. W. ELLIOT & SONS OFFER FOR SALE very low, this coming autumn, 300,000 Concord & Ives' Seedling Vines. These vines are grown from single eyes of well ripened wood, in broad, open borders, where, having perfect freedom, they make substantial woody roots full of fibre. For several years our stock of vines have been exhausted in the autumn. Those, therefore, who want them should order early. We also offer a large stock of Peach, Apple, Pear and Cherry Trees; also Strawberries, and all other small fruits and roses; a few thousand also of the following Vines: Iona, Hartford, Prolific, Crevilleng, Rebecca, Allens, Hybrid, and Isabella. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention, and we will send Plants, Vines and Trees in the very best condition. Send for Price List.

OFFICE AND SEED STORE:—No. 109 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. W. ELLIOT & SONS, Proprietors.

mar14'67:1y.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned citizens of Beaver county will apply to the next annual session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the creation of a corporate body with banking and discounting privileges under the name and style of the "Beaver County Banking and Safe Deposit Association," to be located in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. The specified object of said Association to be the receiving of deposits in money and valuables, at the risk of the Association, for which a reasonable charge will be made, to be regulated by law, receiving deposits and discounting in accordance with the customs of other banking associations. The amount of capital to be fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN BARCLAY,	WM. ORR,
E. S. QUAY,	GEO. W. DAWSON,
W. W. IRWIN,	I. N. ATKINS,
D. L. IMBRIE,	JOHN MOORE,
JOHN CAUGHEY,	JOHN B. EAKIN,
JAS. S. RUTAN,	H. B. ANDERSON,
M. WEYAND,	D. M'KINNEY,
H. HICE,	J. WEYAND,
J. C. WILSON,	J. B. HARBAH.
GEO. W. HAMILTON,	

WILSON AND STEWART!

Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

(WITHIN A FEW DOORS OF P. A. FORTUNE'S DRY GOOD STORE.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED FOR inspection, their large and well selected Stock of Fall and Winter

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

Direct from the Manufacturer, and of our own Manufacture, which we offer low, having bought at the late decline, and will be sold to suit purchasers. Our Stock is large in every department, and we defy competition. To be convinced is to try a pair.

All work warranted and mended by us.

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond.
ROCHESTER, PA.
apr24'67.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED LRGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.

jy10'67:tf.

New Fall Goods!

NEW STYLES!

Just Received at Reduced Prices,

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

OLD STAND,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

WE NOW HAVE FRESH FROM THE EAST, AT VERY LOWEST FIGURES,

Prints in Great Variety,

Delaines in Fancy & Solid Color,

COBURGS,
ALPACCAS,
MERINOS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CANTON FLANNEL,
SHIRTING CHECK,
JEANS,
TWEEDS,
CASINETS,
CASSIMERES,
LADIES CLOAKING,
WATER PROOF CLOTH,
BLACK and BROWN,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLIN,
WHITE GONG, &c., &c.,

A large and entirely New Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, VESTS, PANTS,
PEA JACKETS, SACK COATS, DRESS COATS, OVER COATS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds.

Our usual Stock of

Hardware.

Has been largely increased by recent purchase in the East, at Panic Prices.

To this department consisting of Mechanics Tools and all kinds of Building and Housekeeping Hardware, Cutlery and Nails, we would especially call the attention of constructors and builders.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

PAINTS IN ALL COLORS,

GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

TURPENTINE, BENZINE and DRYER.

These goods have materially declined in price. And in this, as in the Hardware Department. We are determined not to be outdone by any house in the county.

OUR STOCK OF

Groceries.

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION,

is as usual, full and complete.

We deliver all heavy goods free of charge. Take all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

at highest Market value.

We thank our customers for past patronage and solicit a continuance.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING.

Rochester, Pa.

jan2'65:1y.

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, in the lumber and building business in Rochester, Pa., in the name and style of M. Miller & Co., is by mutual consent this day dissolved, by the retirement of Chas. Lukens. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, who will attend to the settlement of the business of the aldirm.

M. MILLER,
W. DOLEY,
CHAS. LUKENS.

Rochester, Oct. 19, '67—oct26'67:4t.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater, or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt. Seely is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

J. C. MOLTER,
Bridgewater, Pa.
jy17'67:1y.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO suffer from disease of Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. BOLLINGER'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the most perfect remedy, ever brought before the public, for all diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

They act as a CATHARTIC without weakening the Stomach or Bowels, but on the contrary give to tone those organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

J. HENDERSON & BRO'S., 266 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

oct3'67:1y.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

In addition to our other Stoves, we are now making two new patters, No. 7 and 8, of the Great Republic, which are taking captive, the best cooks and housewives in the country.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNLEY.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas,	Rice,
Coffee,	Cheese,
Sugar,	Soaps,
Molasses,	Bacon,
Syrups,	Fish.

Hardware,

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns,	Peck Measures,
Oak Churns	½ Bush. Measures,
Willow Baskets,	Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY,
Bridgewater, Pa.
oct1'67:1y.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS, Medicines, CHEMICALS, PURE LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies, Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'67 J. MOORE.

Doctor A. W. Acheson,

BEAVER, PENN'A.

In the old "Hugh Anderson Property" on 3d street, a few doors west of the Court House.

jy3'67:tf.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PUBLIC Sale, on the premises, Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., on

FRIDAY, November 15, 1867,

the Farm of Christian Weaver, deceased, containing about 120 acres, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Morgan and others; about 60 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

BENJ. BUTLER, Executor.
Rochester, Pa.
oct18'67:4t.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His wareroom is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to $85, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use.

He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.

sept18:67:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

WILSON & UNDERWOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEAS,

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

NO. 15, SOUTH WEST DIAMOND,

(Adjoining Bepler Hotel,)

Allegheny City, Pa.

☞ One of the cheapest and best Wholesale and Retail Stores in the two cities. Call and examine our Stock and Prices. [my29'67:0m

SPRING FASHIONS!

1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRID GEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new tock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will e pleased with an early call.

mhar13'67:1y. MRS. S. REES.

WILL P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

Fashionable Hatters,

No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Between Liberty and Penn Sts., opp. St. Clair Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS,

Of every style and quality, at the very lowest prices.

may22'67:1y

Origin and History of the Books of the Bible.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

A WORK OF REAL VALUE, AND AN ALMOST indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it; answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.

Experienced agents, clergymen, ladies, school teachers and others should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address,

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
se25'67.4mos. 501 Chestnut Street, Phil'a., Pa.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

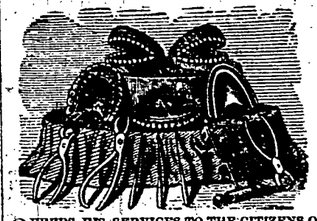
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that from this date, they will sell lumber at the following rates, viz:

Hemlock Joists and Studding	$15 per m.
" frame timber any length or size,	$16 per m.
Pine " " "	$22 to 25 per m.
" Joists and Studding,	$30 per m.
No. 1, Common plank,	$30 per m.
Good "	$20 & 22 per m.
No. 1, Clear plank,	$50 per m.
" Panel stuff, faced,	$40 per m.
" " "	$30 per m.
A No. 1, faced boards,	$40 per m.
" " "	$30 & 35 per m.
Common Boards, faced,	$25 per m.
A No. 1, 1st common boards,	$22 per m.
Good common boards	$20, 22, 25 per m.
Flooring, a No. 1,	$35 per m.
" " 2,	$30 per m.
A No. 1, Shingles,	$6 per m.
" " 2, "	$4 per m.
Lath	$4 per m.

jy17'66: J. & H. DARRAGH.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST.



OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

Artificial Teeth perfectly fitted, Articulated, Shaped, Sized and Colored, to suit every individual, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, English and American Vulcanite. Teeth extracted without pain by an entirely new process: no Ether, Chloroform, Nitrous-oxide or any other anæsthetic used in connection with the apparatus.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. [feb20'67:6m.

UNION

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Sheller, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.
my29'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

W. A. ROSE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Has permanently located in the TOWN OF ROCHESTER. Prompt attention given to all calls, except when professionally engaged.

☞ Office: Adjoining the "Mansion House," in the old Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Depot, Rochester, Pa. [my1'67:tf

FOUND.

ON THE PREMISES OF J. W. MOORE, IN Bridgewater, on the 15th inst., one Sled Run, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses of advertising.

oct23'67:2t. J. W. MOORE.

Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW MANUFACTURING, and prepared to sell a superior article of salt at their works, on Raccoon Creek, ½ mile from the Ohio river. All orders left at the Works, or letters addressed to S. B. French, Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt attention. [jy17'67.

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Hugh Leeper, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LEEPER,
ROBT. LEEPER, Ex'rs.
Greene tp.
oct23'67:6t.

NEW CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE

FALL STYLES

OF

CARPETING,

Oil Cloths, &c.

BORDERED

CRUMB CLOTHS,

HEAVY AND EXTRA WIDE.

Felting & Druggets,

BY THE YARD.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LOW PRICED INGRAINS,

AND

SUPERIOR RAG AND COTTAGE CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STEET.

BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD.

oct16'67:1y.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

Dress Goods,
Muslins,
Casimeres,
Tweeds,
Jeans,
Notions,
&c, &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE HAD AT

ORR & DAWSON'S,

Third Street, Beaver Penn

CASH PAID FOR WOOL.

aug21'67:1y.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1868.

HARRISBURG DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Full Report of Legislative Proceedings.

Telegraphic News from all Parts of the world.

More than eleven years have elapsed since the undersigned undertook the hazardous task of establishing a daily paper at the Capitol of the State. In 1856, on the 7th day of October, the Daily Telegraph was first projected by the present proprietor, and we need not tell our readers that great doubts existed in the minds of many of our friends of our ability to sustain the same, with the limited means at command, but a fixed determination, energy and industry have crowned our effort with success, and the Telegraph to-day bears abundant testimony that it is a prominent institution of the Capital City.

When we remember that we started with but one Washington and an old wooden power press, which was sufficient to do all our press work at that time, we feel exceedingly gratified to inform our readers that it requires now one large double cylinder Taylor press, two large single cylinder Taylor presses, a job press and a large iron hand press, to supply the wants of the public, and the same increase in proportion, of all other printing materials. The size of the daily is to day twice as large as when we started the same, and we should not be surprised if we are compelled again to enlarge it before the close of the present volume. It is now the largest daily published outside of the commercial cities in the State.

Proceedings of the Legislature and Congress.

It shall be our aim during the next winter to furnish complete and full reports of the proceedings of the National and State Legislatures, together with full telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world.

The political complexion of the paper is so well known that we need not refer to it, and we can assure our Republican friends that notwithstanding the slight reverse during the past year we do not intend to take any step backward. Such is not the destiny of the Republican party, and we shall enter into the next Presidential contest with renewed vigor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

The Daily will be furnished to mail subscribers at the following rates, viz:

One copy during the session of the Legislature	$3 00
Ten copies during the same period, in one pack	15 00
	7 00
One copy daily per year	6 00
Ten copies, in one pack, for the same period	

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Will be printed, as heretofore, on a large sheet, and not only contain all the important matters published in the Daily, but also additional reports of the markets, &c., and extended notices of political matters of the State at large.

The ensuing Presidential campaign will be of the greatest importance, and we hope that every Republican in the State will assist us in circulating such documents as will bring the truth to every fireside in the country.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

The Weekly will be published regularly every Wednesday morning at the following rates, viz:

One copy, weekly, for one year	$2 00
Five copies, weekly, for one pack	9 00
Ten copies, for one year, in one pack	17 00
Twenty copies, weekly, for one year, in one pack	25 00
Fifty copies, weekly, for one year, in one pack	55 00

We have placed the price of our paper to clubs at the very lowest rates, and we hope to receive orders from our friends promptly. Address

GEORGE BERGNER.